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CONFIDENTIAL.

(6819.)

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PART 12.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

AFFAIRS OF MOROCCO.

July to December 1895.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Morocco.

Part 12.

No. 1.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 1.)

(No. 206.)
My Lord, *Madrid, June* 25, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, with a translation, an extract from the "Imparcial" of to-day concerning the alleged action of France, Germany, and Italy at Fez.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Extract from the "Imparcial" of June 25, 1895.

(Translation.)

BY telegraph from our correspondent, Tangier, June 24, 11·15 A.M.

Interesting news arrived here last night from Fez respecting the proceedings at the capital of the German and Italian Agents.

Although well informed from the first of what was occurring, I hesitated to telegraph before receiving the details and complete confirmation of my intelligence.

I have not yet received this confirmation, but as the rumours are becoming more pronounced, I communicate the following with all reserve, lest any one should be beforehand with me.

It is not necessary to recall, as it is notorious, that the Representative of Italy, Signor Gentile, has been nearly a year in the residential city of the Moorish Emperors. A short time ago he sent for his wife, which would seem to indicate a further prolonged residence in the capital.

This diplomatist's object is to obtain the substitution of Italian crews for the respective Spanish and German crews of the Imperial steam-ships "Hassani" and "Eturgué," so that on the arrival of the cruiser shortly expected from Spezia a Moorish squadron may be formed with only Italian officers under a Commander of high standing. The importance of this must be obvious to all, but as yet no one knows whether or not the Sultan will accede.

Another piece of intelligence is that the German Minister, Herr Tattenbach, has mediated in the concession for coining money granted to a German firm, and has obtained as guarantee for payment by the Sultan an intervention in the Customs.

It is to be observed that the coining of money was formerly conducted by French firms. It is also said that the French Minister has once more brought upon the tapis the question of the delimitation of the Algerian frontier.

It will be seen, therefore, that all the nations are working for the creation of interests, with guarantees giving them a right of intervention at some future period, whilst Spain is abandoning rights and interests by making friendly concessions which are not appreciated here.

The "Hassani" is now going to Cadiz to have her bottom cleaned. It is supposed that this service is not to be performed gratis as on former occasions, as this would contrast too forcibly with the behaviour of Italy, which made a Cabinet question of the payment of the enormous cost of construction of the cruiser, and of Germany, which threatened to bombard a port in consequence of delay of payment of an instalment for the fortification of Rabat.

No. 2.

Mr. Howard to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 1.)

(No. 215.)
My Lord, *Paris, June* 30, 1895.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 300 of the 18th instant, respecting the note addressed by the Moorish Government to the foreign Representatives in Morocco respecting the circulation of foreigners in that country, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a note which I have received thanking me for the communication made by Her Majesty's Ambassador on the 22nd instant, and promising to inform me, with the least possible delay, of the decision arrived at by the French Government after making the necessary inquiries into the suggestion of the Moorish Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 2.

M. Hanotaux to Mr. Howard.

M. le Ministre, *Paris, le* 28 *Juin*, 1895.

L'AMBASSADEUR de Sa Majesté Britannique a bien voulu me communiquer, sous la date du 22 de ce mois, le texte de la réponse que le Chargé d'Affaires Britannique à Tanger se propose de faire à la note adressée par le Gouvernement Chérifien aux Représentants des Puissances au Maroc en vue d'empêcher, dans les circonstances actuelles, la circulation des étrangers dans ce pays.

Le Marquis de Dufferin et Ava ajoutait que le Principal Secrétaire d'État de Sa Majesté pour les Affaires Étrangères, tout en donnant son approbation à ce projet de réponse, avait cru devoir en différer la remise, afin d'assurer, autant que possible, l'unité d'action entre les Puissances intéressées. Je m'empresse de vous remercier de cette communication dont j'ai apprécié l'intérêt.

Je m'applique, de mon côté, à réunir tous les éléments d'appréciation nécessaires et je ne manquerai pas de vous faire connaître les vues auxquelles se sera arrêté le Gouvernement de la République, dès que les renseignements recueillis par mon Département lui auront permis de se prononcer sur la suite qu'il conviendra de donner à la suggestion du Gouvernement Chérifien.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) HANOTAUX.

No. 3.

Mr. Gosselin to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 1.)

(No. 159.)
My Lord, *Berlin, June* 29, 1895.

IN my despatch No. 128 of the 1st instant, I had the honour to report to your Lordship the gloomy view taken by Baron von Marschall of the state of affairs in Morocco.

No adequate indemnity has yet been offered by the Shereefian Government for the murder of the two Germans, Herrn Rockstroch and Neumann, and a squadron is now under orders for Morocco to support the demands of the German Minister.

The ships selected for this service are the cruiser "Kaiserin Augusta," 6,052 tons displacement, with a crew of 418 men; the armour-clad "Hagen," of 3,495 tons, and crew of 266 men, and the training ship "Stosch," with a crew of 446 men.

The ships, which will be provisioned for a cruise of two and a-half months, are expected to leave Kiel to-day and to reach Tangier in some ten days' time.

Should it be deemed expedient, the squadron can be reinforced towards the end of July by the cruiser "Marie," now on her way home from East Asia.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MARTIN GOSSELIN.

No. 4.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 2.)

(No. 44.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, July* 1, 1895.

I LEARN from the German Ambassador that three iron-clads are being sent to Morocco by his Government, with a view of obtaining the settlement of their claims against Morocco.

No. 5.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 2.)

(No. 45. Secret and Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, July* 2, 1895.

WITH reference to my immediately preceding telegram, the news of the dispatch of German iron-clads to Morocco has had a disturbing effect on the Duke of Tetuan. His Excellency has had no official intimation either from Berlin or from the German Ambassador here. He says that as the Sultan has already offered to make reparation the expedition is beyond the necessities of the case.

He complains of Italy having made representations to France and Germany on the subject of protections in Morocco without saying anything to Spain.

His Excellency wishes me to convey to your Lordship the hope that he will receive the same friendliness as hitherto from your Lordship.

No. 6.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received July* 3.)

Sir, *Admiralty, July* 2, 1895.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a telegram, dated the 2nd July, from Her Majesty's ship "Sirius."

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 6.

Captain of Her Majesty's Ship "Sirius" to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *Las Palmas, July* 2, 1895.

MOORISH Envoys not arrived.

No. 7.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 3.)

(No. 44.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 3, 1895.

CAPE JUBY: Foreign Office telegram No. 24.

Communication with Mogador slow and uncertain. I have no news regarding the Sultan's steamer since my telegram No. 43 of the 27th ultimo. Directly I hear I will telegraph to your Lordship.

No. 8.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 11.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, July* 3, 1895.

YOUR telegram No. 45 of yesterday.

It is not improbable that the German Government have decided on the dispatch of their men-of-war to Morocco as an answer to complaints which the Sultan has made against Count Tattenbach's proceedings.

As to question of protection, we have not recently heard of any Italian representations. You may assure the Spanish Government that Her Majesty's Government wish to maintain the same friendly relations as have hitherto existed between the two countries.

No. 9.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 24.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, July* 3, 1895.

CAPE JUBY transfer: your telegram No. 43 of 23rd ultimo.

Company getting impatient. "Sirius" waiting at Cape Juby. Has Sultan's steamer yet started?

No. 10.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 4.)

(No. 82.)
My Lord, *Tangier, June* 21, 1895.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 67 of the 29th May, and my despatch No. 73 of the 7th instant regarding the settlement by the Moorish Government of the outstanding claims of British subjects, I have the honour to report that the sum of 377 dol. 57 c., balance for the payment in full of these claims has now been paid into Her Majesty's Legation by the Moorish Treasury.

I have, therefore, transmitted the amounts to the various claimants, as enumerated in Sir Ernest Satow's Memorandum inclosed in his despatch No. 9 of the 6th February last, and have returned to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Cid Emfadl Gharnit, the excess, amounting to 860 dollars, paid into Her Majesty's Legation on account of British claims in the time of the late Sir J. Drummond-Hay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 11.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 4.)

(No. 83. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, June* 22, 1895.

I DULY communicated to Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-al-Baida the substance of your Lordship's despatch No. 68, Confidential, of the 31st ultimo, regarding the steps taken by him to obtain settlement of a claim put forward by the German Minister on the occasion of his late visit to that port in a man-of-war, and I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch addressed to me by Mr. Maclean in reply, expressing regret that he should have acted in a manner that has not met with your Lordship's approval, and explaining more fully the considerations which induced him to act as he did.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 11.

Consul Maclean to Mr. White.

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Dar-al-Baida, June* 19, 1895.

I HAVE the the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential despatch of the 13th instant, informing me that Lord Kimberley had read with some surprise a copy of my despatch of the 13th ultimo, reporting the visit of the German Minister to Dar-al-Baida, and the steps taken by me to bring about a settlement of claim on account of some sheep belonging to a German protected subject, and conveying a very kindly expressed disapproval of my action.

I trust you will see fit to convey to his Lordship my deep regret that my judgment led me to take those steps which his Lordship has disapproved.

It is with much gratitude that I observe that, although not approving of my action, his Lordship has no doubt that it was well meant.

In my despatch I omitted to fully explain all the elements in the situation. A short time previously the German Minister had landed a party of armed men in Saffi, and by this action, in the opinion of the most influential Europeans residing at that port, had endangered the lives of all Europeans living in Saffi.

I was informed that intense excitement existed, and that the Arabs were actually gathering for the purpose of attacking the Christians. The Governor of Saffi was powerless. Fortunately Count Tattenbach withdrew his men and left the place. I may remark that Arabs class all Europeans under the category of Christians, and there is no doubt that if the Germans had been attacked, British subjects would have fared equally badly.

As you are aware, the Kabyles in the neighbourhood of Dar-al-Baida have been, during the past year, in a very excited and disturbed state, and if any troops had been landed, it was most likely that very regrettable incidents would have occurred.

British subjects would have suffered more than others, because their interests are as great as those of all other Europeans together, and more than five times as great as those of German subjects. In fact there are no material local German interests to be affected by any action Count Tattenbach might have taken.

It was within my knowledge that the German Minister was being egged on by irresponsible advisers to take extreme measures, and his own action in leaving the Governor's presence abruptly, and transferring what control he possessed over the situation to the officer commanding the "Alexandrina," persuaded me that the position was critical.

Under these circumstances I considered that any course of action I could take which would relieve the interests of British subjects from danger would be justified. It was impossible to consult Sir E. Satow, as there is no cable between here and Tangier, and the time allowed the Governor for his answer by the Captain of the "Alexandrina" was only two hours. It was with a hopefulness, almost amounting to a certainty, of success in my object that I approached the Governor. He frequently comes to me for advice,, and, on account of my knowledge of intrigues that he himself has engaged in, he is probably more likely to follow mine than any one else's.

On visiting him I refrained from any remark on the subject of the German claim until he had confided in me and asked my advice. I was aware that he had received Shereefian instructions to pay the claim, and hence my advice was in accordance with the orders he had received from his Government, and in recommending him to offer a generous settlement, but at the same time to request a subsequent inquiry, I judged it probable that the German authorities would accept a very much reduced amount of money to that which was claimed, and which had been ordered by the Shereefian Government to be paid. My reasons for this conclusion were: (1) because an inquiry would expose exaggeration; and (2) because, diplomacy having failed, the menace to land troops had placed the German Minister in a position which he would gladly escape from.

The results prove that I was right, as less than half of what was claimed was accepted. The German Minister had reason to be grateful to me for finding him an escape from an awkward position, and the Governor obtained a material advantage from my mediation, and my object, viz., to relieve the interests of British subjects from the danger of injury, which was likely to follow on the landing of a body of armed men, was gained.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

No. 12.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 4.)

(No. 84.)
My Lord, *Tangier, June* 22, 1895.

SHORTLY before Sir E. Satow's departure from Tangier, Sid Hadj Abdulcrim Brisha, the late Envoy to Madrid, called upon him and informed him that he had been commissioned by the Sultan to endeavour to obtain the consent of the foreign Representatives to the enforcement of certain Treaty stipulations, which were at present only partially observed, and he requested Sir E. Satow to lend him his assistance in the matter. Hadj Abdulcrim Brisha proceeded to explain that what the Sultan desired was:—

1. That the masters of vessels discharging or receiving cargo at Moorish ports should deliver copies of their manifests to the Administrators of Customs.

2. That the port authorities should be allowed to place a guard on board such vessels to prevent contraband, and should also have the right to search the vessel.

3. That the master of the vessel should send to the port authorities with each lighter a list of the packages in that lighter so as to enable them to detect cases of smuggling from the lighters, for contraband goods are frequently transhipped from the lighter to small boats on the way from the vessel to shore.

As the first two of these demands are in accordance with Treaty, the second having been also recently the subject of special Regulations approved by your Lordship in despatch No. 117 of the 8th October, 1895, and as the third demand is in accordance with the custom long observed here, Sir E. Satow had no difficulty in informing Sid Hadj Abdulcrim Brisha that he would accept them himself and endeavour to overcome any objections that might be raised by his colleagues.

Subsequently a letter, a translation of which I have the honour to inclose herewith, was addressed by Sid Hadj Mohammed Torres to the Doyen of the Corps Diplomatique putting forward the above requests, and a meeting having been held to discuss the matter, a reply was drawn up, and having been approved by Sir E. Satow and all the Representatives, was addressed to Sid Torres by the Doyen.

From the accompanying translation of this letter your Lordship will observe that all the demands were accepted with a slight modification of the third, which arose from the use by Sid Torres in his letter of the word "receipt" instead of "list," thus apparently requesting that the master of the vessel should give a receipt for the packages he had discharged.

On the 15th instant Sid Torres wrote to the Doyen, as will be seen by the inclosed copy, informing him that the Sultan had approved the arrangement, with some unimportant verbal modifications, and requested that a document be drawn up, signed and sealed by all the foreign Representatives, and that instructions be issued to the various Consular authorities to put it into force.

At the meeting, which was held to consider this letter, I observed that there was one point which I thought must have escaped the notice of the foreign Representatives at the former meeting, and that was that the Moorish Government required that the manifest of cargo imported be certified by the Consular Officer, as well as that of the cargo exported, whereas the Treaty, whilst stipulating that both manifests be delivered, only requires that the latter be certified by the Consul. The point was one of some importance to the small steamers that ply between Gibraltar and Tangier, and which at present deliver manifests uncertified; the Consular certificate on manifests of cargo exported will cost the Company upwards of 100*l.* a-year in Consular fees, but as this is in accordance with the Treaty they will have no right to complain. They might, however, rightly complain if, in addition to that, they were made to expend a second 100*l.* a-year for certifying manifests of cargo imported, which is not required by the Treaty. I therefore preferred to obtain your Lordship's instructions before signing any document.

The German Minister then observed that it appeared to him we were going too far in admitting that the Moorish authorities had the right to search foreign vessels, and some of the colleagues agreed with him. I pointed out that the right of search was distinctly granted by Treaty, and that I did not see how we could dispute it.

It was eventually agreed that the Doyen should reply to Sid Torres that the matter would be referred to the various Governments, and that he would be duly informed of the result.

On the following day I received a note from the Doyen to the effect that Sid Brisha was very anxious to settle the matter without further delay, and had therefore offered to withdraw Sid Torres' last letter which had given rise to the meeting at which the objections had been raised.

I thereupon saw Sid Brisha and explained to him my objection, reminding him that when he first saw Sir E. Satow in my presence he had merely asked for the manifests, and had said nothing about their being certified. As these negotiations occurred at a very busy time just before Sir E. Satow's departure, I had not myself seen the letters that subsequently passed, and was therefore unaware of the addition that had been made requiring the certificate, and it had doubtless escaped Sir E. Satow's notice. Sid Brisha was under the impression that his request was in accordance with Treaty, but when I showed him that it was not he agreed that it should be modified, saying that he did not desire to ask for more than was in the Treaties.

This difficulty having been successfully removed and the document in its modified form being in accordance with Treaty or usage here, the stipulations, moreover, having been formally accepted by Sir E. Satow before his departure, I thought it would be impolitic to cause further delay by referring the matter to your Lordship. I have therefore signed and sealed the document in common with all the other foreign Representatives, and propose to issue the necessary instructions to British Consular officers at all the ports.

I beg to transmit herewith a copy of the document in question, and I trust that my proceedings will meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 12.

Cid Mohammed Torres to M. Auspach.

(Traduction.)
(Après les compliments.) *Le* 13 *Kaada*, 1312 (10 *Mai*, 1895).

J'AI l'honneur de faire connaître à votre Excellence que Sa Majesté Chérifienne (que Dieu élève!) a délégué son serviteur Cid Hadj Abdelcrim Brisha avec la mission exclusive d'exposer aux Représentants étrangers, les distingués, le Traité pour le bien public concernant les trois affaires suivantes, et Sa Majesté Chérifienne (que Dieu protège!) m'a ordonné d'appuyer son susdit serviteur dans cette mission jusqu'à ce qu'elle soit accomplie.

La première affaire concerne la Convention conclue au sujet de la livraison du manifeste à l'exportation et à l'importation et pour assurer son exécution (le Gouvernement Marocain demande), de donner des ordres aux capitaines de tous les navires qui touchent dans les ports Marocains de délivrer aux Administrateurs des Douanes à

l'heure de leur arrivée et de leur départ les manifestes portant le sceau officiel de leurs Consuls.

La deuxième affaire: d'après la Convention conclue également—que les Administrateurs des Douanes envoient un des leurs ou un remplaçant pour procéder à l'inspection au sujet de la contrebande à l'arrivée du navire sur la rade et à sa sortie et qu'ils puissent préposer des gardes dans ces navires pendant qu'ils opèrent le débarquement et le chargement.

La troisième affaire, qui a pour objet le bien public, concerne les marchandises importées et exportées. Pour offrir toute sécurité et pour éviter les erreurs qui ont lieu dans le nombre des colis débarqués ou embarqués (le Gouvernement Marocain demande) de donner des ordres aux capitaines de vaisseaux de délivrer un reçu aux chefs de barques constatant le nombre des colis exportés ou importés, comme le Capitaine du Port sera obligé d'ordonner aux chefs de barques ou des allèges de prendre le susdit reçu.

Par conséquent, j'ai confiance que votre Excellence voudra bien appuyer d'urgence cette affaire auprès des Représentants étrangers, les distingués, pour qu'ils nous délivrent des lettres pour leurs Consuls des ports heureux afin d'obtenir cette affaire sans délai.

Réponse et paix.

(Signé) MOHAMMED BEN LARBI TORRES.

Inclosure 2 in No. 12.

M. Auspach to Cid Mohammed Torres.

(Traduction.) *Tanger, le* 22 *Mai*, 1895.

VOUS vous êtes adressé à moi en ma qualité de Doyen du Corps Diplomatique pour me faire savoir à la date du 13 de ce mois que Sa Majesté le Sultan avait chargé Sid Hadj Abdulcrim Brisha d'exposer aux Représentants étrangers le prix qu'il attacherait à régler, de concert avec eux, diverses questions d'intérêt général et qu'il vous avait invité à seconder son Envoyé dans les pourparlers que celui-ci aurait à engager à ce sujet avec les Ministres des Puissances.

Les Représentants étrangers, dans une séance tenue le 14 de ce mois, ont pris connaissance des propositions qui leur étaient soumises, au nom de Sa Majesté Chérifienne, et après les avoir examinées, ils m'ont laissé le soin de vous informer qu'en ce qui concerne les deux premières dispositions, ils ne voyaient pas d'inconvénients à ce qu'elles fussent mises en vigueur, sous la réserve qu'un délai de vingt-quatre heures serait accordé aux capitaines de navires pour la remise du manifeste à la Douane.

Il serait dès lors entendu:

1. Que le capitaine de tout navire faisant escale dans les ports du Maroc remettrait à l'arrivée et au départ le manifeste revêtu du sceau du Consulat.

2. Que les Administrateurs de la Douane pourraient envoyer l'un d'eux ou leur représentant à l'arrivée et au départ de chaque bateau pour rechercher la contrebande, et qu'ils seraient également autorisés à établir une garde à bord au moment de l'embarquement ou du débarquement des marchandises.

Par sa troisième proposition le Gouvernement Marocain demandait qu'en vue d'éviter les erreurs qui se produisent dans le nombre des colis débarqués ou embarqués, les capitaines délivrassent aux patrons des barcasses et des chalands un reçu constatant le nombre des colis chargés et déchargés, reçu que les dits patrons seraient obligés de prendre.

Il a semblé aux Représentants étrangers que la formalité du reçu ne saurait être la même à l'embarquement et au débarquement. Si, en effet, les capitaines peuvent attester le nombre des colis qu'ils reçoivent, leur responsabilité ne saurait s'étendre aux colis qui ont quitté le bord et dont le patron de la barcasse a pris livraison.

Il conviendrait, par suite, de stipuler qu'à l'embarquement le capitaine du navire délivrera au patron de la barcasse un récépissé constatant le nombre des colis qu'il aura reçus.

Et qu'au débarquement, ce sera le patron de la barcasse qui donnera au capitaine une pièce identique, constatant le nombre des colis qui auraient été livrés du dit patron.

C'est dans ce sens que les Représentants étrangers proposent de libeller des instructions qu'ils comptent donner à leurs Agents Consulaires. Ils croient en outre

devoir ajouter qu'en raison des difficultés que présenterait ce mode de procéder par mauvais temps, et notamment dans les ports de Laraiche, Rabat, et Saffi, où l'état de la mer oblige souvent les navires à effectuer leurs opérations avec une grande précipitation, cette stipulation ne recevra pas son application en cas de force majeure.

Je vous serais obligé de me faire connaître si cette manière de voir rencontre votre assentiment et celui de Si Hadj Abdelcrim Brisha.

Approuvé:

(Signé) E. DE OJEDA.
J. J. BARCLAY.
D'ASPREMONT.
V. COLLIN DE PLANCY.
TATTENBACH.
COLAÇO.
BOLESLAWSKI.
ED. AUSPACH.
ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 3 in No. 12.

Cid Mohammed Torres to M. Auspach.

(Traduction.)

(Après les compliments d'usage.) *Le* 21 *Heja*, 1312 (15 *Juin*, 1895).

NOUS avons reçu votre lettre en date du 22 Mai, relative à la Circulaire écrite par votre entremise aux Représentants étrangers, les chéris, au sujet de la mission donnée par Sa Majesté Chérifienne à son serviteur Si Hadj Abdulcrim Brisha, pour délibérer et s'entendre avec eux sur les trois Articles:—

1. Remise du manifeste.
2. Droit de visiter pour la contrebande, et la garde.
3. Reçu à donner en détail et en général des marchandises qui arriveraient, comme vous n'ignorez pas.

Vous nous annoncez que les Représentants se sont réunis exclusivement à ce sujet. Après avoir pris connaissance du contenu (du désir) des ordres Chérifiennes et en ayant bien compris leur sens, ils ont décidé de commun accord les trois Articles susdits, dont nous prenons note.

Ayant compris, moi et celui qui est chargé de délibérer l'affaire, le sens de votre réponse, nous en avons donné connaissance au Makhzen et ce dernier nous a répondu de suite en approuvant la décision prise définitivement excepté que vous mentionnez le nom du bateau seul sans ajouter le nom du vapeur (ce qui devrait être fait) pour éviter des malentendus. Vous ajoutez aussi qu'au moment de débarquer du bateau les effets ou marchandises qui entrent sous les mains des chefs des chaloupes ou des barcasses, les capitaines des navires n'ont plus de responsabilité, il est nécessaire de supprimer le mot "responsabilité" et de laisser le fait tel qu'il a été expliqué, car ce mot n'a aucune valeur à être mentionné ici, et réfléchissez.

Sur ce qui précède, nous prions votre Excellence de porter à la connaissance des Représentants notre réponse afin qu'ils signent et apposent le sceau de leurs Gouvernements respectifs, s'ils sont d'accord sur cette proposition, en donnant des ordres stricts à leurs Consuls des ports de suivre cette règle strictement et de s'y conformer.

Réponse et paix.

(Signé) MOHAMMED BEN LARBI TORRES.

Inclosure 4 in No. 12.

Document signed by Foreign Representatives.

LES Représentants étrangers ayant pris connaissance des propositions qui leur étaient soumises par Sid el Hadj Abdulcrim Brisha, au nom de Sa Majesté Chérifienne, ont convenu de donner les instructions suivantes à leurs Consuls respectifs dans tous les ports du Maroc:—

1. Que le capitaine de tout navire faisant escale dans les ports du Maroc remettrait le manifeste aux Administrateurs de la Douane dans les vingt-quatre heures de l'arrivée et du départ.

Le manifeste de la cargaison d'exportation devra être revêtu du sceau du Consulat selon les Traités.

2. Que les Administrateurs de la Douane pourraient envoyer l'un d'eux ou leur représentant à l'arrivée et au départ de chaque bateau pour rechercher la contrebande et qu'ils seraient également autorisés à établir une garde à bord au moment de l'embarquement ou du débarquement des marchandises.

3. A l'embarquement le capitaine du navire délivrera au patron de la barcasse un récipissé constatant le nombre des colis qu'il aura reçus.

Au débarquement le capitaine du navire fera une liste en double des colis déchargés dans chaque barcasse; ces listes seront signées par lui et par le patron de la barcasse, qui en livrera une aux Administrateurs de la Douane, l'autre restant en possession du capitaine du navire.

En raison des difficultés que présenterait ce mode de procéder par mauvais temps et notamment dans les ports de Laraiche, Rabat, et Saffi, où l'état de la mer oblige souvent les navires à effectuer leurs opérations avec une grande précipitation, ces stipulations ne recevront pas leur application en cas de force majeure.

No. 13.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 4.)

(No. 85. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, June* 22, 1895.

IN continuation of my telegram No. 41 of the 21st instant regarding the demands put forward by the German Minister in connection with the murder of Mr. Rockstroh on the road between Mazagan and Saffi, I have the honour to report that I have received a private letter from a reliable person at Fez to the effect that the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sid Mufadl Gharnit, had informed him that Mr. Melhameh, the Dragoman of the German Legation, who is still at Fez, had shown him two letters written in Arabic and unsigned, but stated to be from Count von Tattenbach, in the former of which he demanded the imprisonment of the Governor and Kadi, or Judge, of the district in which the murder had been committed, and the payment of an indemnity of 40,000 dollars, and declared that if these terms were not accepted within four weeks, the German Government would take steps to enforce them. In the second letter he stated that Mr. Rockstroh had left a large family, and had lost valuable property, which was robbed with the camels, and that the family had claimed 46,000 dollars, but that as he had originally asked only 40,000 dollars, he would be satisfied with that amount and the imprisonment of the men implicated according to the first letter. He added that the Moorish Government might rest assured that the German Government would listen to no other terms.

Sid Gharnit told my informant that they had requested Mr. Melhameh to write down these terms and to sign them, but that he had declined to do so, and that they had then asked him to request the German Minister to communicate his demands by letter to them direct, and not verbally through Mr. Melhameh. He also stated that they had offered to imprison the men implicated as soon as possible and to pay 20,000 dollars, and had written to Count Tattenbach that they were awaiting a reply to the letter they had addressed to the German Government.

With regard to the imprisonment of the Governor and Kadi, I should mention that the German Minister, in speaking of the affair the other day, informed me that there was no doubt that these officials were implicated in the murder, and had some of the stolen property in their possession, and that the Kadi had even advised that the wounded man be at once killed outright as the simplest course, but he did not say that he had demanded their imprisonment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 14.

North-West African Company to Foreign Office.—(*Received July* 5.)

Dear Sir, 56, *Mosley Street, Manchester, July* 3, 1895.

I WIRED you this morning as follows:—

"'Sirius' still waiting at Juby. Moorish soldiers not arrived. Can you let me know reason for this serious delay? Our vessel waits reply at Las Palmas.—Brookes, care of Tootal, Manchester;"

and beg to thank you for your reply, which I read as below:—

"There has been some delay in departure of Moorish steamer from Mogador, but by last accounts, dated 23rd June, she was to leave in a few days. We have pressed for promptitude.—Sanderson."

I have sent the following cable to Mr. Raynor:—

"Foreign Office think Moorish steamer has left. Have telegraphed Tangier for promptitude. I will telegraph again if further news.—Brookes."

I shall be glad if you can give me, at the earliest possible moment, the information that the Moorish soldiers have actually left. I believe that you are anxious for the "Sirius" to depart from Juby as early as possible, and we are anxious that the transfer should be made as speedily as possible.

Mr. Raynor informs me that it has been of the greatest service to him in having the "Sirius" standing by, but we are very anxious not to delay her a day longer than necessary.

I am, &c.
(For the North-West African Company, Limited),
(Signed) A. BROOKES, *Managing Director.*

No. 15.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received July* 5.)

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 4, 1895.

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the trade in arms between Gibraltar and Morocco, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to transmit to you, to be laid before the Marquess of Salisbury, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Governor of Gibraltar, reporting the seizure of a consignment of arms on board the falucho "Angelito," together with a copy of the reply which has been returned to the question asked in the fifth paragraph of the Governor's despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 15.

Governor Sir R. Biddulph to the Marquess of Ripon.

My Lord, *Gibraltar, June* 10, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that a consignment of arms was seized in this bay on the 27th ultimo under the following circumstances:—

2. The marine constable at the Waterport Wharf on that morning noticed a number of packages of fruit being shipped on board the falucho "Angelito," and as these had not been taken from the wharf, and as the direct transhipment of fruit between vessels in the bay is very unusual, his suspicions were aroused. He went off to the "Angelito," and found that the packages consisted of two boxes of lemons and seven baskets of oranges and garlic, on searching one of which he found some ball

cartridges hidden under the fruit, so he seized the whole of the packages and reported the matter. On further search, twenty-four rifles and two gun-stocks were found among the lemons in the two boxes, while in the baskets of oranges and garlic were concealed 7,000 rounds of ball cartridges.

3. These packages had been brought to this port on board the French steamer "Afrique" from Malaga, where they were shipped under B/L as fruit and garlic by a Spaniard named Vasques, who, however, signed the B/L under the name of Rubio. He had himself accompanied them from Malaga, and, as soon as the arms were discovered, a summons was obtained against him, but he left the Rock before it could be served. I am informed, however, that he is well known here and frequently trades between this and Malaga, so a look-out will be kept for him should he return to Gibraltar, as I am told he is likely to do.

4. The master of the "Angelito," who is also brother to her owner, was brought before the Police Magistrate, and was fined 50*l*. He has given notice of appeal, and the case will be heard before the Supreme Court very shortly. The "Angelito" is one of the vessels referred to in my despatch of the 27th August last as formerly sailing under the Spanish flag, but now registered under the terminable certificate under "The Colonial Shipping Act, 1868" (see also section 90 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894"), as belonging to a native of Gibraltar.

5. In a letter to the Colonial Office, dated the 22nd August, 1870, which forms No. 2 of Part II of Parliamentary Paper (C. 1783) of June 1877, it is stated that the Board of Trade "are decidedly of opinion that no ship . . . once proved to have been engaged in smuggling should be allowed to retain her certificate or licence of British registry," and, in accordance with that view, I am prepared, should the appeal of the master be dismissed, to direct the Registrar of Shipping to cancel the certificate of the "Angelito." It is possible that, when this is done, her owner may apply to register the vessel under an ordinary certificate under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," and I shall be glad to be informed whether it is within my power to refuse to admit to registration as a British vessel any vessel whose terminable certificate has been cancelled under such circumstances.

6. As any action on the part of the Government should directly follow the hearing of the appeal, I would ask for the favour of an early reply.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT BIDDULPH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 15.

The Marquess of Ripon to Governor Sir R. Biddulph.

Sir, *Downing Street, June* 28, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 10th June, reporting the seizure of a consignment of arms on board the falucho "Angelito" in the Bay of Gibraltar.

In the fifth paragraph of your despatch you inquire whether, if you should cancel the terminable certificate of the vessel, it would be in your power to refuse to her owner the ordinary certificate of registration in the event of application being made for it.

I have referred this question for the consideration of the Board of Trade, who have advised me that you could not legally refuse such registry, provided that proper evidence of title and qualification is adduced, and that all the requirements of the Merchant Shipping Act on the subject are strictly complied with.

I have, &c.
(For Secretary of State),
(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

No. 16.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 6.)

(No. 86.)
My Lord, *Tangier, June* 25, 1895.

FROM reports received from Fez and from the coast, there is, I think, little doubt that the rebellion of the Rahamna tribe has collapsed, and that their leader, Taher Ben Suleiman, has been captured. The Rahamna have accepted the terms of submission offered to them, and are sending a strong deputation to the Sultan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 17.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 6.)

(No. 87. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, June* 25, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 76 of the 11th instant, regarding the complaint of the Moorish Government against the Shereef of Tamsloht, and their objection to British protection being granted to him, I have the honour to transmit herewith a translation of a letter I have addressed to the Grand Vizier on the subject, in accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's telegram No. 21 of yesterday's date.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 17.

Mr. White to the Grand Vizier.

(Translation.)
(Confidential.)
(Compliments.) *Tangier, June* 25, 1895.

I HAVE received your Excellency's two letters of the 12th Heja, and one of the same date addressed to Her Majesty's former Minister, Sir E. Satow, all on the subject of Murabit Hadj Mohamed Ben Saïd Meslohi, to whom British protection was granted, and who, you state, has been engaged in fomenting the rebellion in the neighbourhood of Marakesh.

With regard to what you say as to protection having been granted to this Murabit, it is right that I should inform you secretly what were the reasons that induced Her Majesty's Minister to do this. You are aware, O friend, that some years ago the French Government granted its protection to the Shereef of Wazan, who has great influence throughout Morocco, especially in the northern parts, and that not only did they protect the Shereef, but they extended their protection to all his family, and even to his servants and employés, thus greatly increasing French influence and power, especially in this portion of Morocco. Now, shortly after Sir E. Satow arrived in this country as Minister he received trustworthy information that the French Legation were negotiating with the Murabit Hadj Mahomed Ben Saïd-el-Meslohi with the object of giving him French protection, and knowing what great influence the said Murabit has in the south of Morocco, the Minister perceived that it would be a serious menace to the independence of this country if the said Murabit with his family and followers all became French protégés like the Wazanis; and being desirous to befriend this country and protect it, he sought how he could prevent the said Murabit from accepting French protection, for he knew that if once it was given the Moorish Government would not be able to obtain its withdrawal any more than in the case of the Shereef of Wazan.

The Minister considered the matter well, and decided that the only plan was to give the said Murabit British protection, which he accordingly did, informing him at

the same time that he must remain on the most friendly terms with the Moorish Government.

As soon as the Minister heard of the revolt of the Rahamna and others he wrote to the said Murabit, and directed him to do all he could to restore order and strengthen the Government, and these orders he subsequently repeated to him in distinct terms.

And now, O friend, that you are acquainted with the truth of the matter, I am sure you will understand that it was in the interests of the Moorish Government that British protection was given to this Murabit, and it is still in its interests that he continue under protection, for were British protection to be withdrawn he would doubtless at once receive other protection, and the evil it was desired to ward off will ensue.

And as to the accusations which have been made against this Murabit, he declares positively that they are not true, and that your Excellency has been misled by his enemies, and it is difficult to understand that, having received explicit instructions from Sir E. Satow to assist the Government, he should have assisted the rebels. And he declares that much property belonging to himself has been looted by troops sent out by Kaïd Ben Daoud.

However, the matter will be investigated, and the truth will appear, please God.

Peace.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 18.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 6.)

(No. 89.)

My Lord, *Tangier, June 28, 1895.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 22 of the 27th instant, regarding the delay that has arisen in the arrival of the Moorish officials at Cape Juby to take over possession of that station from the North-West African Company, I beg to inform your Lordship that I have from the beginning taken every possible step to hasten the conclusion of the transfer.

On the arrival of the Moorish officials at Tangier on the 23rd ultimo, I immediately had an interview with Sid Hadj Mohammed Torres and urged their start at the earliest possible moment, obtaining a promise that they would leave Tangier on the 29th ultimo, and would not stop at Mogador more than three days, the time necessary to enable them to embark provisions in accordance with the Sultan's orders. Between the 23rd and 29th I repeatedly saw Sid Torres, and he always confirmed his promise that the steamer would start as arranged, without fail; Mr. Raynor, the Secretary of the Company, accordingly left for the Canaries, viâ Cadiz, on the 28th, in order to arrange for the charter of a steamer to remove the Company's property from Cape Juby.

It was only on the 29th ultimo, when I again called on Sid Torres to insure the departure of the steamer, that I learnt that the captain of the steamer, having heard that the vessel was to be detained at Cape Juby for some time, declared that, owing to a defect in the machinery, she was unfit for the service. Sid Torres had caused the machinery to be examined by competent engineers, and finding that the captain's objection was well founded, had dispatched an express to the Sultan requesting permission to substitute His Majesty's other steamer. I urged Sid Torres to take upon himself the responsibility of dispatching the other steamer without waiting for instructions, and as his Excellency declared his inability to comply with his request, I immediately sent a courier to the Court in order to urge that the required authority be given without delay.

The reply, however, was not received from the Court till the 10th instant, and I succeeded in arranging for the steamer's start on the 12th, after she had taken in provision of coals, &c.

Fearing that some delay might occur at Mogador, I saw the Moorish officials before their start, and strongly urged them not to stay an hour longer than necessary at Mogador. I also directed the Vice-Consul at Mogador to use his best endeavours to prevent the vessel outstaying the three days at Mogador as arranged.

I subsequently heard from the Vice-Consul that the vessel had arrived at Mogador on the 15th instant, but that, as large quantities of provisions, firewood, &c., were to be shipped, and no preparations had been made beforehand, the vessel would probably be delayed over a week.

A few days later I received a further letter from Mr. Vice-Consul Johnstone informing me that news had reached Mogador that Kaïd Dahman Bairook and another influential Moor of that district had been murdered in a country market, and that as the vessel had been consigned to Kaïd Dahman, and the Government relied principally on his influence and power to enable the officials sent to take peaceable possession of Cape Juby, it was considered inadvisable to proceed until the receipt of further instructions from the Sultan, to whom an express courier had been dispatched with the news.

Upon receipt of this letter I immediately wrote to the Court to point out the great inconvenience caused by this delay, and urged that orders be at once sent by express for the officials to proceed to Cape Juby immediately.

Last night, however, I received another letter from Mr. Vice-Consul Johnstone, dated the 23rd instant, stating that later news contradicted the murder of Kaïd Dahman Bairook, and that he believed the steamer would proceed to Cape Juby within a few days of that date, as soon as she had embarked all the provisions. I hope, herefore, that the Moorish officials will reach Cape Juby by the end of this month.

I greatly regret the delay that has occurred, and I trust your Lordship will not attribute it to any neglect on my part.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 19.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received July 6.)

(No. 214.)

My Lord, *Madrid, July 2, 1895.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 207 of the 26th ultimo, I have the honour to report that the Duke of Tetuan quite concurs in the proposed draft to the Moorish Government, copy of which was inclosed in Lord Kimberley's despatch No. 82 of the 18th ultimo.

His Excellency had decided on sending instructions similar in substance before I had made any communication to him.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 20.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received July 6.)

Sir, *Admiralty, July 6, 1895.*

WITH reference to previous correspondence respecting the handing over of the English Settlement at Cape Juby to the Moorish Government, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a telegram received from Captain Pipon, of Her Majesty's ship "Sirius," dated this day, reporting that the transfer was completed, and that the Moors occupied Juby, and to add that my Lords have ordered Her Majesty's ship "Sirius" to proceed to Devonport.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 20.

Captain Pipon to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) "*Sirius*," *at Las Palmas, July* 6, 1895.

ARRIVED, and await further orders.
Transfer completed. Moors occupy Juby.

Telegram sent.

"Sirius" to return to Devonport.

No. 21.

*The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir E. Monson.**

(No. 70.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 8, 1895.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Excellency's information, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Morocco,† in regard to a communication addressed to the foreign Representatives at Tangier by the Agent of the Sultan, requesting them to restrain the subjects and protected persons of their respective nationalities from travelling for the present in Morocco, in view of the disturbed state of the country, and from doing so even after the cessation of disturbances, unless accompanied by a Government guard.

Mr. White incloses a draft of the reply which he proposes to return to Cid Mahommed Torres' request.

I should wish you to communicate the terms of the suggested answer to the Government to which you are accredited, stating that Her Majesty's Government have decided to approve it, but that Mr. White will be desired to ascertain the nature of the instructions sent to his colleagues before presenting it, in order to secure unanimity of action as far as possible.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 22.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 91.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 8, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 84 of the 26th ultimo, I transmit herewith, for your Excellency's information, copy of a letter, and its inclosures, from the Colonial Office,‡ in regard to the seizure of a consignment of arms on board the falucho "Angelito" in the Bay of Gibraltar by the British Colonial authorities.

Your Excellency will observe that the arms, which were destined for Morocco, were, in the first instance, shipped by a Spaniard on board a French steamer from Malaga.

I have to request your Excellency to communicate the substance of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Sir R. Biddulph's despatch to the Spanish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 23.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 9.)

(No. 46.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 9, 1895.

CAPE JUBY. Sultan's steamer with Moorish officers left Mogador on the 30th June for Cape Juby.

Vice-Consul reports that difficulty in obtaining the necessary supplies caused the delay at Mogador.

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* Also to Sir F. Plunkett (No. 88), and Sir H. MacDonell (No. 39).
† See Confidential Paper 6664, No. 252. ‡ No. 15.

No. 24.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 9.)

(No. 47.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 9, 1895.

KAID MACLEAN, writing to me privately *re* murder of the German near Saffi, says that the Vizier, when he heard of expected arrival of German war-vessels at Tangier, begged him to obtain through me the advice of Her Majesty's Government, and to acquaint them with the following particulars:—

The German was travelling in a disturbed district and off the main road, and had not an escort. He was to blame for this. The claim of 40,000 dollars is considered by the Moorish Government to be most excessive. If, however, German Government write and request payment of that amount, they will pay it.

Up till now German Government have not replied to the letter sent to them, and the only communications received by the Moorish Government have been through the German Dragoman, who still remains up at Fez. They consider the letters they received as unsigned, as they are only signed in Arabic—a most unusual course.

Everything is being done in their power by the Moorish Government to arrest the assassins.

No. 25.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 26.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July* 9, 1895, 1 P.M.

TRANSFER of Cape Juby effected. Moors in occupation. British ship of war has left for England.

No. 26.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 79.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 9, 1895.

WITH reference to the Earl of Kimberley's despatch No. 74 of the 18th ultimo, in regard to the request of the Moorish Government that foreigners and protected persons may be restrained for the present from travelling in Morocco, I have to inform you that the Spanish Government, to which your proposed reply was communicated, have expressed their concurrence in its terms, and state that they had already decided on sending instructions in a similar sense to their Representative before Her Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid made any communication to them on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 27.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 80.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 9, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 87, Confidential, of the 25th ultimo, inclosing translation of a note which you have addressed to the Moorish Government in reply to the objections raised by them to the grant of British protection to the Shereef of Tamsloht.

I approve your communication to the Grand Vizier on this subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 28.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 81.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 9, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 89 of the 28th ultimo, reporting the delays which had occurred in the dispatch of the Moorish officials to Cape Juby for the purpose of taking over the North-West African Company's station there, and th steps which you had taken with a view to expedite their departure.

I approve your action in this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 29.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received July* 10.)

(No. 90. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, June* 29, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch to your Lordship No. 71 of the 3rd instant, transmitting copy of a despatch from the British Vice-Consul at Fez, reporting the presentation of M. de Marcilly, the French Vice-Consul at Fez, to the Sultan at the public audience of the French Minister and suite on the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose copy of a further despatch received from Mr. Vice-Consul MacLeod, reporting that he has learnt privately that Sid Fedol Gharnit, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whom the list of persons to be presented was submitted on the evening preceding the reception of the French Mission by the Sultan, strongly resisted the insertion of the French Vice-Consul's name in the list, and that he only agreed to it on being informed by M. de Monbel that the instructions of the French Government on the point were precise, and that he himself would not be presented to the Sultan if the Court declined to receive M. de Marcilly.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 29.

Vice-Consul MacLeod to Mr. White.

Sir, *Fez, June* 24, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 30th ultimo, I have now the honour to report that I have ascertained the following circumstances through Sidi Abselam Shakor, Private Secretary to Sid Abselam Tazzy, the Chief of the Oomana, and generally considered the Grand Vizier's most influential adviser.

The evening before the French Minister's public audience of the Sultan, M. de Monbel handed Sid Fedol Gharnit a list of the persons he proposed to present to the Sultan, including the name of M. de Marcilly, French Vice-Consul here.

Sid Fedol Gharnit resisted the insertion of that name most strongly for over two hours, and at last agreed to it only when M. de Monbel told him that the French Government instructions were precise, and he himself would not be presented to the Sultan if the Court declined to receive the Vice-Consul.

I report these circumstances thus minutely, because in some quarters it has been asserted that no list of presentees was furnished to the Court beforehand by M. de Monbel, and that the presentation of the Vice-Consul was a sudden "bluff" upon the Court.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MACIVER MACLEOD.

No. 30.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 10.)

(No. 92. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July* 1, 1895.

WITH reference to the last two paragraphs of Sir E. Satow's despatch No. 18, Confidential, of the 7th March, I have the honour to report that I have learnt privately from a reliable source at Fez that the relations between the French Minister and the Court have become somewhat strained owing to an incident which is not likely to cause the Moorish Government to regard with more favour the presence of European Consular officers at Fez.

A Tlemcen Moor, who, I understand, was duly registered at the French Vice-Consulate as a French subject, died at Fez on the 22nd ultimo, and the Moorish official encharged with questions of succession immediately affixed seals on the door of the shop containing the property of the deceased, as is usually done in the case of Moorish subjects.

The widow, knowing that by Moorish law she would inherit only a portion of the estate, appealed to the French Vice-Consul, who, after consultation with the French Minister, affixed his Consular seal on the property, and the French Minister demanded the removal of the Moorish seal, declaring that he would hold no communication with the Court until this was done. Eventually, wishing to avoid any breach with the French Minister, the Vizier agreed to have the Moorish seals removed on the following day, and the property handed over to the Vice-Consul.

Meanwhile, however, the French Vice-Consul removed the Moorish seals.

The Moorish Government are very indignant at the affront that has been put upon them by the public breaking of their seal, and intend, I understand, to address a complaint on the subject to the French Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 31.

Sir Clare Ford to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 10.)

(No. 107.)
My Lord, *Rome, July* 5, 1895.

ON receipt of the Earl of Kimberley's despatch No. 96 of the 18th ultimo on the subject of the reply to be sent by Her Majesty's Representative at Tangier to the letter of the Sid Mohammed Torres relative to restrictions to be placed on foreigners and protected persons travelling in the interior of Morocco, I communicated to Baron Blanc, Minister for Foreign Affairs, the draft of the reply which Mr. White, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, proposed to make to the Government of Morocco; and I also informed his Excellency that Her Majesty's Government were desirous to secure, as far as possible, unanimity of action in the matter.

I now have the honour to transmit herewith copies and translations of Baron Blanc's reply, and of its inclosures, which have just reached me.

Your Lordship will see from this note that his Excellency states that the considerations set forth in the proposed reply of the Italian Representative at Tangier, which the latter had submitted to his Government, who have approved it, are, in principle, the same as those contained in Mr. White's suggested answer.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 31.

Baron Blanc to Sir Clare Ford.

(Translation.)
M. l'Ambassadeur, *Rome, July* 4, 1895.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Excellency's note of the 24th ultimo. Count d'Aspremont, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier, has, in due course, submitted for the approval of the Italian Government the draft of the reply which he

proposes to make to Sid Mohammed Torres on the subject of the journeys of foreigners through the interior of Morocco.

The proposed reply has been approved, and I have now the honour to inclose herein a copy of it. The considerations set forth in this document are, in principle, in accordance with the observations contained in the proposed reply which Mr. White has submitted to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) BLANC.

Inclosure 2 in No. 31.

Count d'Aspremont to Baron Blanc.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre, *Tangier, June 4, 1895.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith to your Excellency a literal translation of a letter which has been addressed to me, in the name of the Sultan, by the Imperial Commissioner. Sid Torres has addressed an identic letter to all the foreign Representatives.

In this letter Sid Torres sets forth that no foreigners or protected persons should be allowed to travel in the interior so long as the actual state of revolt in the Empire may continue; and that only when order and tranquillity shall have been restored shall foreigners be able to go from one point to another, and then (they must be) escorted by a soldier who will be furnished by the Governor of the place of departure. The letter concludes by declining all responsibility should any misfortune happen to any one who shall not have submitted to these dispositions.

As your Excellency will perceive, the complete and unlimited closure of Morocco to European commerce is hereby involved, and the irresponsibility of the Government of Morocco set forth, in contravention of existing Treaties.

In view of the importance of this question the Diplomatic Body met at the house of its Doyen, the Belgian Minister, to deliberate thereon. The latter, in opening the sitting, declared that the demands of the Morocco Government were inadmissible. It was impossible to accept that the "Makhzen" could close Morocco to international commerce. In the space of twelve months the Sultan could have re-established order in his Empire; and from the moment that he had not done so, he could not oblige Europeans to bear the consequences of this state of things.

The German Minister, who, as your Excellency knows, up to the time of what has lately happened, where two German subjects were concerned, used to defend everything that was done by the Government of Morocco, attacked the exigencies of the "Makhzen," declaring that they were inadmissible, because arbitrary—not being, in the first place, limited to districts where disturbances existed, but (extending) to others in like manner; as, for instance, Tetuan and Laraiche, where order and tranquillity reigned; and, in the second place, the Government of Morocco were bound to quell rebellion. And Count Tattenbach went so far as to say that, if the Central Government had not the means of doing so, let them go and leave the place to others. It is true that he was much embarrassed for a reply when his Austrian colleague asked him, "And what would then happen?"

The Spanish Minister declared that the letter of Sid Torres constituted the most important event which had taken place in Morocco for some time. According to the statements of the Government of Morocco, the whole Empire is in a state of insurrection. This assertion would appear to be entirely inexact, since, with the exception of the neighbourhood of Marrakesh, where a certain amount of revolt existed, in all parts of the country nothing but acts of brigandage were reported, and the responsibility for these acts must fall on the Government of the Sultan. On another hand, it could not be admitted that the period of prohibition to foreigners to travel should be left to the judgment of the "Makhzen," who would not hesitate to prolong it indefinitely, which would be in contravention to Treaty stipulations. In like manner is the obligatory escort of a soldier, in contravention to Treaty stipulations. Article IV of the Spanish-Morocco Treaty of 1861 states that all Spanish subjects may travel freely in all the States of the Sultan, submitting to police Regulations.

The British Chargé d'Affaires then pointed out that these police Regulations which had always been applied consisted in obliging travellers to be accompanied by an escort; that the British Legation had always paid scrupulous attention to this custom; that it

was unable to oblige those under its protection to furnish themselves with soldiers, but he invariably informed them that, if they were unwilling to submit to this measure, the Legation would not consider itself authorized to present any claim if some misfortune were to happen to them. He stated that he had quite lately followed that line of conduct.

The French Chargé d'Affaires declared that an Agreement existed between the Representatives of the European Powers and the authorities of Morocco, which specified that no one could travel, or go to any Mussulman festival, or to any sanctuary without an escort of soldiers. In confirmation of this he read a letter addressed, in 1871, by Sid Mohammed Bargash to Sir J. D. Hay, at that time Doyen of the Diplomatic Body. The Spanish Minister replied that he could not admit that the numerous resident Spaniards in Morocco should be obliged to be accompanied by and pay soldiers of the "Makhzen;" that such a course would completely kill Spanish commerce, the expenses of travel in that case being considerably greater than any profit to be made; that from the moment that the Government of Morocco wanted to place alongside every Spaniard a spy (for as such must be considered the soldier, and with that object was he imposed by the Sultan), let the Government be obliged at least to pay for him. He invited then the foreign Representatives not to give in on the point in question, nor, in general, to the exigencies of the "Makhzen," inasmuch as Morocco, who desires to be considered an autonomous State, will be then obliged to adopt more energetic measures for the maintenance of order if she does not wish to have against herself the European Powers.

Mr. White expressed the opinion that the obligation to take an escort was the result of police Regulations mentioned in Treaties, and that it was but fair that the escort should be remunerated by the travellers. He mentioned, as an example, that in Syria and in certain parts of Turkey the soldiers are paid by the travellers. "As also in Palestine," remarked the United States' Consul-General.

I then said that, although the irresponsibility of the "Makhzen" could not be admitted, in the same manner as it was impossible to admit that Morocco should be completely closed to European commerce, from the moment that it was well known that anarchy was reigning in certain provinces, it was our duty, as far as possible, to assist the Sultan in his task of governing by preventing those whom we respectively protect from exposing themselves, for the sake of profit, in regions where Arabs themselves could not go without running the risk of being massacred. With reference to the escort, I thought fit to quote the instance (as an example) where, when any one travels in the south of Algeria or Tunis, it is customary to procure from the "Bureaux Arabes" one or two men mounted, for the payment of whom a tariff of 3 fr. a-day exists. In other regions, moreover, such as in the Tripolitaine and the "Hinterland" of Algiers and Tunis, it is absolutely forbidden to go. In fact, without citing any other instance, when last year I was at Gabes the Governor-General of the Arrad told me that he had received strict orders from the Government to prevent any foreigner from penetrating south of a certain limit. I received the same reply from the Commandant of Tuggurt, who told me that, under any circumstances, he would have prevented foreigners from going southward.

Signor Ojeda did not consider the examples quoted as sufficient, and as an argument said that it was not done in Japan where he had been.

My English colleague answered that really it was not possible to exact that the Government of Morocco should be more civilized than those of France and of Turkey, and that what was allowed to the latter to do in their possessions in Africa could very well be conceded to Morocco. However, neither the German nor the Spanish Minister appeared of this way of thinking, but showed themselves opposed to everything which might be agreeable to the Government of Morocco, maintaining that the latter and the authorities of all the towns would, on the strength of concessions made by the foreign Representatives, hinder European commerce in every manner. By way of conciliation, Signor Ojeda proposed that the Government of Morocco should intrust to the foreign Representatives the task of judging what were the dangerous districts which were in a state of rebellion, and consequently closed for the moment to foreigners. He further proposed to call upon the Government of Morocco to form at its own expense a regular service of caravans protected by soldiers, to which impecunious travellers might join.

After a long and somewhat animated discussion, the foreign Representatives agreed unanimously not to admit that Morocco could be entirely closed to Europeans, and to leave all responsibility to the Government of Morocco for what might happen, sending in the meantime to their respective Governments the note of Sid Torres, and leaving to them to decide what answer should be given to the Sultan.

As your Excellency will easily perceive, the Representatives of Germany and of Spain reciprocally supported each other. With regard to myself, I thought it right to concert beforehand with the British Chargé d'Affaires to maintain practically the same attitude. While not admitting the principle of irresponsibility and of absolute prohibition to foreigners to travel in the country, both Mr. White and myself maintained the principle that we ought to take all necessary precautions to prevent misfortunes happening to those under our protection, and that we should accord to the Government of Morocco that which is not refused to other Powers far more civilized than this country.

In maintaining this as my opinion, I was encouraged by the approval given to me by your Excellency for the measures taken for the safety of those under our protection, as well as by the great experience which Mr. White possesses of things connected with this country, and the very high position which Mr. Satow had gained in Morocco for Great Britain. Every one observed the entire change of attitude and manner of seeing of Count Tattenbach, who now opposes with very great energy the Government of Morocco in company with his Spanish colleague, whose conduct he bitterly criticized last October as too energetic and exacting, and the Representative of Spain is pleased to have found in connection with this question an auxiliary in the person of Count Tattenbach.

There are many who ironically now say that the "Makhzen" has lost his real Representative at Tangier—the Count Tattenbach; and the same Ba Ahmed whom the Minister of Germany so lately used to praise is now the object of his most violent attacks.

For my part, M. le Ministre, I think it right to express the opinion that it is proper for us to reply to Sid Torres in the sense that, while refuting the absolute prohibition made to foreigners to travel in a part of the Empire, wherever it may be, and the irresponsibility invoked (by the Government of Morocco), the Legation of His Majesty the King is disposed, as in fact it has done even before the note in question was addressed to it, to advise those under its protection not to travel in the interior without being escorted by the soldiers of the "Makhzen."

I have now the honour to inclose herewith to your Excellency a draft reply which I have drawn up. I await the instructions which it may please your Excellency to send me on this subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D'ASPREMONT.

Inclosure 3 in No. 31.

Sid Hadj Mohamed Torres to Count d'Aspremont, May 29, 1895.

[This is identic with letter addressed to Mr. White. See Confidential Paper 6664, Inclosure 1 in No. 252.]

Inclosure 4 in No. 31.

Draft of Reply to Sid Hadj Mohamed Torres.

(Translation.)
(Compliments.)

THE Government of my august Sovereign, to whom I communicated your Excellency's letter of the 4th Hegia, 1312, relative to foreigners travelling in the interior, have instructed me to reply that they wish to make known to His Majesty the Sultan and to his Government the sentiments of friendship which animate Italy towards Morocco, and her sincere desire to do all that is possible to assist His Majesty in his task of governing, and to avoid anything that may cause embarrassment to the "Makhzen." I beg to inform your Excellency that for some time before you addressed me the letter to which I now have the honour to reply, the King's Legation, moved by the above feelings and desires, in consequence of the attitude assumed by certain Cabyls in this country, has warned Italian subjects and Italian-protected persons resident in Morocco not to travel in the interior without being escorted by the soldiers of the

"Makhzen," and that the King's Legation will continue to give this warning to persons under its protection so long as it shall think fit. That, however, the principle of entire prohibition, even temporary, to Italians to travel in any part of the country, wherever it may be, cannot be admitted; neither can be admitted the declaration of your Excellency declining all responsibility on the part of the "Makhzen" for whatever may happen to foreigners travelling in the interior at the present time, inasmuch as both these (the principle and the declaration) are contrary to Treaties now in force in this Empire.

The King's Government cherishes the belief that His Shereefian Majesty will forthwith take all necessary steps to restore order in the entire Empire, since the actual state of things in some parts of the country is injurious to the interest of foreigners, and still far more so to those of the Sultan himself.

Peace, &c.

No. 32.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 10.)

(No. 48.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 10, 1895.

FOREIGN OFFICE telegram No. 23.

This morning two German ships of war arrived here.

Salutes were exchanged with the shore.

No. 33.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 68.)
Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, July* 10, 1895.

TELEGRAM No. 47 from Mr. White.

What is the state of this question?

No. 34.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received July* 11.)

Sir, *Admiralty, July* 9, 1895.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith copy of a letter from the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Sirius," at Cape Juby, dated the 27th June, respecting his proceedings at that place.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 34.

Captain Pipon to Admiralty.

Sir, *"Sirius," at Cape Juby, June* 27, 1895.

IN continuation of my letter of the 14th instant, I have the honour to report, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Her Majesty's ship "Wye" arrived here on the 20th instant, and I completed with provisions from her to the 20th July. The "Wye" left the same day for Sierra Leone.

2. In order to expedite the transfer of the fort and shore building on the arrival of the Moorish steamer, the Manager has been transferring stores from the shore building to schooners. On the 24th instant I caused a party of men to be landed to prevent any disturbance from taking place whilst this was being done, and this guard has since remained at the shore building. All trading with the natives has been stopped.

3. The Moorish steamer not having arrived, and there being no possibility of obtaining news of her, I am this day sending the following telegram in cypher through the Acting British Vice-Consul at Las Palmas:—

"Moors have not arrived. Company can retire in the fort on the rocks, where they would be perfectly safe; there is chance of natives destroying building on shore whilst unoccupied should man-of-war not be present, otherwise no danger.

"Wait for orders."

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. P. PIPON.

No. 35.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 12.)

(No. 49.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 12, 1895.

MY immediately preceding telegram.

Another German war-vessel has come, making three in all.

No. 36.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 12.)

(No. 50.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 12, 1895.

ROCKSTROH murder.

Moorish Government have written to German Minister, who tells me that he hopes the affair will now be terminated, though the terms of the Moorish Government's communication are not quite satisfactory.

No. 37.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 12.)

(No. 51.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 12, 1895.

DUTCH vessel "Anna" piracy case: my despatch No. 81.

I am informed by the German Minister that the incident is terminated. The Moorish Government undertake to satisfy the claim in four months' time. They have also written a letter of regret.

No. 38.

Sir E. Malet to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 12.)

(No. 25.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Berlin, July* 12, 1895, 1 P.M.

MURDER of a German in Morocco.

With reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 68, Baron von Rotenham, the Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, tells me that 40,000 dollars and the punishment of the murderers have been demanded by Germany, but that no answer has as yet been received. His Excellency added that if the Moorish Government do not give way it may prove necessary to land an armed force at some point on the coast, but that if they consent to the above terms the matter will be at an end.

No. 39.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 27.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, July* 12, 1895.

GERMAN demands.

On receipt of your telegram No. 47 of the 9th instant, I communicated with Berlin. German Government state that they have received no answer from Sultan's Government to their demand for the punishment of the murderers and for 40,000 dollars compensation. Unless this demand is complied with Germany will feel compelled to take further measures; on the other hand, the matter would be at an end if Moorish Government accept German terms. I do not think it at all likely that delay or resistance on the Sultan's part would lead to his obtaining better terms.

No. 40.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 14.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, July* 13, 1895.

GERMANY and Morocco: your telegram No. 49 of yesterday.

Moorish Government having appealed for advice, I inquired through Sir E. Malet what was the present state of the case. I have learnt, in reply, that what Germany has demanded is the arrest of the murderers of Rockstroh and the sum of 40,000 dollars as compensation. Unless these demands are acceded to, a German force will probably be landed at some point of the Moorish coast. On the other hand, the whole matter will be considered at an end if the German terms are accepted. I have told the Moorish Government that resistance or delay on the Sultan's part are not likely to secure for him more favourable terms.

No. 41.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 14.)

(No. 52. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, July* 14, 1895.

THE Netherland Government, I understand, propose sending two men-of-war, now on their way from India, to Morocco with a view to enforcing Dutch claims. The German Minister at Tangier represents Dutch interests.

No. 42.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 15.)

(No. 52.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 15, 1895.

MURDER of German: my telegram No. 50.

From a private source at Fez, under date the 10th instant, I hear that German Government have sent a letter to the Moorish Government demanding the 40,000 dollars, and that orders for its payment have been issued by the Moorish Government.

No. 43.

Sir E. Monson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 16.)

(No. 229.)
My Lord, *Vienna, July* 14, 1895.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 70 of the 8th instant, I find, on inquiry at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that the Austro-Hungarian Minister

Resident at Tangier had already made known to his Government the draft of the proposed answer to the Agent of the Sultan of Morocco relative to the travelling of foreigners and protected persons in His Imperial Majesty's dominions, and had been instructed to act in concert with Mr. White in this matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND MONSON.

No. 44.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 93. Secret.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July 9, 1895.*

WITH reference to my telegram No. 47 of this date, I have the honour to report that I mentioned to Kaïd Maclean in a private letter that I had heard that the German Government was sending some ships of war to Tangier. I thought it well to let him know, so that he should be able to give the Moorish Government timely notice in order that, should they think fit, they might be able to effect a settlement of the matter before any unpleasant incident should arise.

I beg to transmit herewith extract of a private letter I have just received from Kaïd Maclean, acquainting me with the substance of a conversation he had had on this subject with the Vizier, who had begged him to request me to communicate to Her Majesty's Government the facts of the case from their point of view, and to ask for your Lordship's opinion and advice thereon.

The Moorish Government, it appears, rather than risk any rupture with the German Government, is willing to pay the 40,000 dollars demanded, although they consider that amount most excessive, but they desire that the demand should come from the German Government direct in reply to the letter addressed to them.

The Vizier informed Kaïd Maclean that the German Minister had not put forward the demand in the usual form of a letter signed by himself, but merely in a letter signed in Arabic sent through the Dragoman of the German Legation, who is still at Fez.

As Count von Tattenbach cannot write Arabic, the Vizier does not regard the signature as genuine.

The German Minister informed me yesterday that the squadron was at Gibraltar. He stated that he had demanded merely the payment of the 40,000 dollars, and could not accept any discussion on the point. He had written a letter to the Court about eight days previously, couched in firm but friendly terms, and he was annoyed at not yet having received a reply. I gathered that the squadron, which is now at Gibraltar, had delayed coming to Tangier until a reasonable time had been allowed for the receipt of a reply to that letter.

The Italian Chargé d'Affaires informs me that, in speaking to him on the subject a few days ago, Count von Tattenbach said that if a satisfactory reply had not been received by the time the squadron arrived, action would be immediately taken, though he seemed to find it difficult to decide what the action should be.

In his conversation with me, however, the German Minister said nothing as to coercive measures being adopted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 44.

Kaïd Maclean to Mr. White.

(Extract.) *Fez, July 5, 1895.*

LAST night I received your note, and have seen the Vizier this morning, and stayed with him over an hour. I told him you had heard that three German ships of war were coming to Tangier, but he says he cannot understand why they should come. He said they strongly disapproved of the German Minister's action on the coast, and had written to the German Government about it, copy of which letter they sent you for the British Government, but they have not yet received any reply except through the Dragoman, and then the letters are only signed in Arabic, which is most unusual, and, in their opinion, is equivalent to not being signed at all; that they think the claim of 40,000 dollars compensation was most excessive, considering that the German Government knew a Sultan had just succeeded to the throne, and that the district where the murder took place was in a very disturbed state; in consequence, they consider the German was much to blame, as, knowing how disturbed the country was, he ought to have taken every precaution, but instead of doing so he was travelling without any soldiers, and allowed himself to be induced to leave the main road.

He said they were doing their utmost to catch the perpetrators of the crime, and would punish them. If, after due consideration, the German Government wrote and said they must pay 40,000 dollars, they would rather pay than have any quarrel with the German Government, but they could not be expected to pay or consent to pay till they had received an answer to the letter they had sent to the German Government.

He said he would be very much obliged if you would lay these facts before the British Government, and ask their opinion and advice.

No. 45.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 94.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July 10, 1895.*

UPON receipt of Lord Kimberley's despatch No. 74 of the 18th ultimo, conveying to me his Lordship's approval of the terms of the reply I had proposed to return to Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres regarding the limitations the Sultan sought to put upon foreigners and protégés travelling in this country, I called upon the Representatives of France, Germany, Italy, and Spain with a view to ascertaining the instructions they had received on this subject from their respective Governments.

The French Chargé d'Affaires and the Spanish Minister informed me that they had not yet received any instructions, and the Italian Chargé d'Affaires told me he had submitted to his Government a draft of which the substance was almost identical with my own, except that he did not enter into the question of the soldiers' pay, and added a sentence to the effect that a greater responsibility would rest with the Moorish Government if an escort were refused to a traveller demanding one.

The German Minister told me his Government had merely instructed him to act with the majority. I showed him my draft, and, after some explanation, he said that he approved it.

On the 4th instant a meeting of the Representatives was held at the German Legation to communicate to each other our respective instructions, and endeavour to secure unanimity of action as far as possible.

At the request of the German Minister, I read to the meeting the draft I had prepared. Most of the Representatives were of opinion that it entered too much into detail, and that there was no necessity to give any reasons, or, at any rate, that it was only necessary to say that Treaty accorded to foreigners the right to travel throughout the country, and that we could not permit the Moorish Government to deprive them of that right or to disclaim responsibility for any harm that might befall them. It was considered by some imprudent to admit that there could be any circumstances whatever under which the Moorish Government would not be called upon to pay an indemnity for the murder of a foreigner or the robbery of his goods, and that, even if some of us thought it would not be right or just to demand the payment of an indemnity when the person attacked or robbed had been guilty of great imprudence in visiting a dangerous district without escort, we should not let the Moorish Government know, as it would be difficult to draw the line.

I stated that, in my opinion, it was neither courteous nor politic to meet the Sultan's request with a curt refusal without deigning to discuss the matter; that it was preferable to show the Moorish Government that we were reasonable and just, and to explain to them how far we could go towards meeting their wishes and our reasons for going no further; and I pointed out that, in the reply I had drafted, I expressly reserved to Her Majesty's Representative the right to decide to what extent he would temporarily waive the Treaty right of British subjects to travel in any district which the Moorish Government might inform him is unsafe, and that I also reserved to Her Majesty's Government the right to demand an indemnity in any case if, after con-

sideration of all the circumstances, it thought fit to do so, whilst I insisted on the duty of the Moorish Government in every case to take all possible steps to discover and punish the guilty persons and to recover stolen property.

The Italian Chargé d'Affaires expressed the same views as myself, and suggested that, as local Governors frequently refuse to grant an escort when demanded, it was advisable that the Moorish Government be informed that an increased responsibility would be incurred under such circumstances. This proposition was unanimously approved.

The Spanish Minister, M. Ojeda, stated that his Government did not admit the necessity of an escort, as there are a number of poor Spaniards whose trades oblige them to travel about from town to town, but whose means do not allow them the luxury of a soldier. If the Moorish Government will provide soldiers gratis to every poor Spaniard who desires to travel, he would be happy to accept the obligation of an escort, but otherwise he could not do so. He was at the present time demanding from the Moorish Government payment of an indemnity for the murder of three poor Spanish subjects in the neighbourhood of towns, and the Moorish Government had declined to pay on the ground that they had no escort. One was a woman cutting wood within ten miles of Tangier, and another a labourer returning to Tangier from a farm-house at about the same distance. It would be absurd to compel such people to be at the expense of an escort under such circumstances.

Some discussion ensued, from which it appeared that, with the exception of the Spanish Minister and the Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires, the foreign Representatives did not feel justified in expressly denying the necessity of an escort, as, though it was not known how or when the arrangement that travellers should have an escort was made, there could be no doubt that it had long been recognized.

Some of the foreign Representatives suggested that, in order to avoid this obstacle to unanimity of action, the question of the escort should be altogether ignored in our reply, but others demurred.

The Representatives were of opinion that there was no necessity for replying in identic terms, but that it was desirable that there should be unanimity as to the substance, if possible, and with the object of securing this it was decided that the French Chargé d'Affaires should draft a reply that could be accepted by all, and with that object the drafts prepared by the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, the Spanish Minister, and myself, were sent him for reference.

Subsequently, the French Chargé d'Affaires passed on this task to the Spanish Minister, who submitted the draft, copy of which I have the honour to transmit herewith, together with the covering Circular letter of the German Minister. From the remarks at the foot your Lordship will learn that all the Representatives are willing to adopt it except the Italian Chargé d'Affaires and myself. The French Chargé d'Affaires, who expresses no opinion in this Circular, subsequently stated that he preferred to await fresh instructions from Paris.

Count von Tattenbach called upon me the day before yesterday and requested me, in reporting to your Lordship, not to state that he had approved M. de Ojeda's draft, for he does not, in fact, entirely approve it, though he had been willing to accept it with a view to securing unanimity of action, if possible. He added that since the meeting he had received a copy of my draft from his Government, with instructions to act with his colleagues if there were unanimity, but, otherwise, to act in concert with me.

Should your Lordship consider that I should adhere to the terms of the draft submitted in my despatch No. 72, I beg to suggest that the last paragraph but one be modified, so as to show that the escort is only necessary when foreigners are travelling at a distance from the seaports, and to point out that a heavier responsibility would be incurred by the Moorish Government should an escort be refused on the demand of a British subject through a Consular officer.

I have the honour to request that your Lordship's instructions as to which draft I am to adopt may be conveyed to me by telegraph, as it is desired that the replies be forwarded to Cid Torres at the same time and as soon as possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 45.

Circular Letter addressed by Count Tattenbach to the Foreign Powers at Tangier.

MM. et chers Collègues, *Tanger, le 5 Juillet*, 1895.

J'AI l'honneur de soumettre à votre approbation le procès-verbal de la séance du 4 Juillet dans laquelle nous nous sommes occupés de la Circulaire du Représentant du Sultan pour Affaires Étrangères, Cid Mohammed Torres, tendant à prohiber les étrangers de voyager dans l'intérieur du pays.

J'ajoute un projet de réponse à cette Circulaire que notre honorable collègue d'Espagne a bien voulu me communiquer et qui me semble apte à concilier les divergences de points de vue qui ont surgi dans notre dernière réunion.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) TATTENBACH.

J'accepte pour ma part le projet de réponse que M. le Ministre d'Espagne a bien voulu faire.

(Signé) BOLESLAWSKI.

Je me rangerai à l'avis de la majorité.

(Signé) A. SICSU.

Je remercie notre Doyen pour la transcription de mon projet qui est en tout conforme à notre entretien de ce matin.

(Signé) E. DE OJEDA.

I shall act in this matter in accord with a majority of my colleagues.

(Signed) J. JUDSON BARCLAY.
V. COLLIN DE PLANCY.

Je regrette que la divergence qui existe entre le projet de réponse que M. le Ministre d'Espagne a bien voulu nous communiquer et celui qui a déjà reçu l'approbation de mon Gouvernement m'empêche d'y donner mon adhésion sans de nouvelles instructions.

(Signé) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Je regrette de ne pas pouvoir, sans de nouvelles instructions, modifier le projet de réponse que j'avais soumis au Gouvernement Royal et qui en a déjà reçu l'approbation.

(Signé) D'ASPREMONT.

Les instructions de mon Gouvernement étant de me rendre à l'opinion de la majorité, je me range à l'avis de MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, et d'Espagne.

(Signé) J. COLAÇO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 45.

Draft Reply of Spanish Minister.

Excellence,

J'AI l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre lettre du 29 Mai par laquelle vous me priez, au nom de Sa Majesté Chérifienne, de donner des ordres aux Représentants Consulaires de Sa Majesté Catholique de refuser dans le temps actuel à tout Espagnol ou protégé Espagnol la permission de voyager dans l'intérieur du pays, jusqu'à ce que

l'ordre serait rétabli dans le pays, que plus tard, quand l'ordre serait rétabli, la permission de voyager serait donnée sous condition que les voyageurs se fassent accompagner par un soldat du Gouvernement et que le Gouvernement Chérifien déclinerait toute responsabilité si un Espagnol ou protégé Espagnol entreprendrait dans le temps actuel un voyage dans l'intérieur.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Catholique a dûment pesé ces arguments sur lesquels se base le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Chérifienne pour interdire actuellement la circulation des sujets et protégés Espagnols dans l'intérieur du Maroc, ainsi que pour décliner dans toutes les circonstances mentionnées dans votre lettre les responsabilités qu'il encourrait au cas où il leur arriverait malheur. Mais le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Catholique trouvant que les déclarations du Gouvernement Chérifien à ce sujet sont contraires à l'esprit et à la lettre des Traités en vigueur, m'a chargé de vous informer qu'il ne pourrait admettre la clôture des États de Sa Majesté Chérifienne, même accidentelle, aux voyageurs Espagnols, ni relever aucunement le Gouvernement Marocain des responsabilités qu'il encourrait s'il ne protégeait pas comme il le doit et comme il s'est solennellement engagé à le faire, les personnes et les biens des voyageurs de nationalité Espagnole, et les protégés Espagnols voyageant dans l'intérieur du pays.

No. 46.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 17.)

(No. 95. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, July* 10, 1895.

BY private letters from Fez I learn that the French Minister presented at the Court a long list of claims, amounting to nearly 200,000 dollars, and said he would accept 180,000 dollars in full settlement. He declined to discuss them in any way, and threatened to leave the Court and break off relations if they were not paid.

The Moorish officials were alarmed at the tone adopted by M. de Monbel, and a day or two later the Vizier sent Cid Mufadl Gharnit to him with a friendly message to the effect that the Sultan prized the friendship of the French Government too highly to allow any unpleasantness to intervene between them, and that they were therefore willing to settle at once all claims on which they were agreed, and hoped the French Minister would consent to refer disputed claims to arbitration.

Cid Gharnit told my informant that the French Minister appeared pleased with this message, and replied that he would request the permission of the French Government to refer the disputed claims to arbitration.

I am also told that M. de Monbel adopted a very firm attitude regarding a dispute that had occurred between the French Consul at Mogador and the Governor of that town, who had written to Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres and complained of the conduct of the Consul, transmitting the statements of witnesses in corroboration of his complaint. The French Minister declared to Cid Gharnit that the statement of the Governor of Mogador was entirely false, and, declining to listen to anything on the subject, insisted on orders being immediately sent to the Governor to apologize to the French Consul, threatening that if this were not done force would be employed to compel the Governor to apologize. I have not yet heard what the result was, but my informant added that the Moorish Government, though much annoyed, would be sure to accede to M. de Monbel's demand.

With regard to the question of the Vice-Consulate at Fez, I understand that the Moorish Government have realized that there is no hope of inducing the French Government to remove it, and that they are gradually becoming reconciled to the idea of having Vice-Consuls in that town.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 47.

Lloyd's to Foreign Office.—(*Received July* 18.)

Sir, *Lloyd's, July* 17, 1895.

I AM instructed by the Committee of Lloyd's to beg that you will be so good as to allow reference to be made to my letter of the 20th May last with regard to the case of the "Benalder" in Morocco, and should be very grateful to you if you would be so good as to move the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to allow inquiries to be made with regard to this case in the direction indicated in my letter above mentioned with regard to the disposal of the cargo of that vessel.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. HOZIER, *Secretary.*

No. 48.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 18.)

(No. 53.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 18, 1895.

MURDER of German: my telegram No. 52.

I am informed by the German Minister that he has not yet received payment of the indemnity, though the Sultan has ordered it.

He has informed the Court, in writing, that strong measures will be adopted unless he receives a letter drawn up in satisfactory terms, as well as the amount of the indemnity, by a fixed date.

No. 49.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 18.)

(No. 54.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 18, 1895.

PIRACY on Dutch ship: my telegram No. 51.

Two Netherland war-vessels coming from the East arrived here to-day. They exchanged salutes with the shore.

No. 50.

Sir F. Plunkett to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 19.)

(No. 170.)

My Lord, *Brussels, July* 18, 1895.

SINCE the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 88 of the 8th instant I have called twice at the Foreign Department, but I have not yet been able to see M. de Burlet, as his time is completely taken up with pressing business in the Chambers.

I communicated to his Chef de Cabinet, M. Van der Elst, a copy of the reply which Her Majesty's Government intend returning to the note in which the Moorish Government requested the foreign Representatives to restrain the subjects and protected persons of their respective nationalities from travelling, for the present, in Morocco.

I explained to M. Van der Elst that, in order to secure unanimity of action as far as possible, your Lordship had desired Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier to ascertain, before presenting this note, the nature of the instructions sent to his colleagues, and I expressed the hope that the Belgian Government would instruct their Agent at Tangier in the same sense.

I beg now to inclose copy of a *note verbale* which I received last night from the Foreign Department, saying that M. de Burlet will send instructions to the Belgian Representative as soon as he hears that the English draft of reply has been definitely adopted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

Inclosure in No. 50.

Note Verbale.

M. LE Ministre d'Angleterre a communiqué au Département des Affaires Étrangères le projet de lettre ci-joint, que le Ministre de Sa Majesté Britannique à Tanger serait chargé de remettre à Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres en réponse à la Circulaire Marocaine du 4 Héja.

Sir Francis Plunkett a exprimé le désir de savoir si le Gouvernement du Roi serait disposé à adresser une communication semblable au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères du Maroc.

M. de Burlet transmettra les instructions nécessaires au Représentant de la Belgique aussitôt qu'il aura été informé que le projet de note Anglaise est devenue définitif.

Bruxelles, le 17 *Juillet*, 1895.

No. 51.

Sir E. Malet to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received July 19.)

(No. 26.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Berlin, July* 19, 1895, 2·30 P.M.

MURDER of Germans in Morocco.

Baron von Rotenhan tells me that the affair is not yet settled. The Imperial Government have as yet only received promises, and before the matter can be considered closed the payments of 40,000 dollars for the murder of Herr Rockstroch and of 50,000 fr. for the murder of the other German must have been made, and the guilty must have been punished. In regard to this last point, however, it is left to the discretion of the German Minister at Tangier to decide whether guarantees instead of execution will suffice.

No. 52.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 88.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 19, 1895.

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch No. 84 of the 22nd ultimo, relative to the desire of the Moorish Government to obtain the consent of the foreign Representatives at Tangier to the enforcement of certain Treaty stipulations in regard to foreign vessels in Moorish ports, which have been hitherto only partially observed.

I approve your having joined with your colleagues in signing the document, of which you inclosed a copy, and I sanction your giving instructions to British Consular officers in Morocco in the sense desired.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 53.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 89.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 19, 1895.

WITH reference to the Earl of Kimberley's despatch No. 65 of the 22nd May inclosing copy of a letter from Lloyd's in regard to the case of the "Benalder," I have to state that a further communication has now been received from the Committee requesting that inquiries may be made in the direction indicated in their previous letter with respect to the disposal of the cargo of that vessel.

I have therefore to instruct you to make the necessary inquiries, and to furnish a Report on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 54.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received July 20.)

Sir, *Admiralty, July* 18, 1895.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State, copy of a letter, dated the 5th instant, from the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Sirius," respecting his proceedings in connection with the transfer of Cape Juby to the Moors on that date.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 54.

Captain Pipon to Admiralty.

Sir, "*Sirius*," *at Cape Juby, July* 5, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on my arrival here on the 14th June I found everything quiet, and trade going on as usual.

2. The Moorish Envoys being due on the 23rd June, trade was stopped on that day, the Chief, Basheer, informed of the proposed transfer, and stores from the buildings on shore were taken off to schooners for transport to Las Palmas; at the same time I landed a guard of ten men to occupy the building and preserve order in the event of the natives actively showing their dislike to the change of ownership. They have, however, been most remarkably quiet and peaceable during the whole time.

3. The Moors not having arrived on the 27th June, I thought it right to telegraph the situation to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and again on the 1st July informed them by telegraph of the non-arrival of the Envoys.

4. On the 3rd July the steamer "Ed Sid El Turki" arrived with the Moorish Administrator and staff, accompanied by about sixty soldiers. The officials were at once landed, and, having taken over the shore buildings in my presence, the guard returned to the "Sirius," and every one, Moors included, retired to the Castle. The Administrator declared that he had the Sultan's orders for no one to stay on shore, but that he and all his force were to remain in the Castle on the reefs.

5. It appears that, after leaving Tangier, they put in to Mogador to get more troops, but, from what I can gather, these were not forthcoming, and I imagine the delay of sixteen days at Mogador was occasioned by sending to Fez for orders what to do under the circumstances.

6. On the 4th July the Company sent most of their gear to the schooners they had hired for the purpose, but were hampered by the Moorish Envoys, who wished to have all their troops at the Castle, which had not then been handed over to them; it became so serious that Mr. Raynor asked me for help to keep the soldiers out. I therefore sent a party of men under Lieutenant Fair, with orders to inform the Administrator that the Castle was British property, and that if his soldiers attempted

to land there or gave any trouble I should be obliged to send all the Envoys off to their own steamer; this had the desired effect, and there was no further trouble.

7. On the 5th July, at 2 P.M., the Castle was delivered over to the Moors, who signed, acknowledging the receipt of all the buildings, in compliance with the original Agreement of March 1895; the Company's officials then left for Las Palmas in the yawl "Sahara," and the guard returned to the "Sirius."

8. Having carried out the orders conveyed to me in Admiralty letter of the 31st May last, I weighed at 5 P.M. in Her Majesty's ship "Sirius," and proceeded to Las Palmas to report the result of my visit to Cape Juby and to await orders.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. P. PIPON, *Captain.*

No. 55.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 30.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, July* 20, 1895.

YOUR despatch No. 94 of the 10th instant.

You should adhere to the terms of the draft note, respecting travelling in Morocco, which accompanied your despatch No. 72 of 3rd ultimo, but you should insert the modifications suggested in your subsequent despatch above referred to.

No. 56.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 22.)

(No. 96.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July* 12, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-al-Baida, who expresses the opinion that the present lull in the disturbances in the south is only temporary, and that when harvesting operations are concluded there will be a fresh outbreak.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 56.

Consul Maclean to Mr. White.

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Dar-al-Baida, July* 9, 1895.

WITH reference to the general situation in Morocco, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, extracts from private letters I have received. There is no European in Morocco with a more thorough knowledge and experience of the Moors than one of my correspondents, namely, Mr. Hunot, and I place considerable faith in his remarks. He lives in very close touch with natives inhabiting that part of the country to which his observations allude.

His impression is that there is only a temporary lull in the disturbances about Morocco city, and his remarks generally are confirmed by the information I have received from time to time from Mr. Nairn, living in the city, and from other correspondents.

The forces under the Shereef El Mrany would appear to have dwindled away.

In this neighbourhood there is still a force of about 1,500 men under Mulai El Ameen, and this includes a reinforcement of 500 men which reached the camp two days ago.

The tribes round about are very discontented, and I have no doubt that when the harvest is gathered in there will be fresh disturbances.

Provincial Governors arriving from Fez declare it impossible for the Sultan to march south this year. I mention this simply as an expression of their opinion. They further say that the present Government cannot last.

It is impossible to obtain the arrest of men concerned, during the late disturbances, in the raiding of cattle belonging to European subjects. The Governor professes himself, and I believe with truth, as not being strong enough to seize them.

Yesterday and this morning Dar-al-Baida has been in a state of uproar on account of many of the natives having been cast into prison preparatory to their being converted into soldiers. Many of them have sought the sanctuary of this Consulate, but I have informed them that I was powerless to interfere on their behalf.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 56.

Extract from Mr. Spinney's Private Letter of July 7, 1895, *to Consul Maclean.*

I AM afraid we are not out of the wood yet. It appears to me that the Arab is threshing his corn and getting it underground with all possible dispatch, and meanwhile listening to what is going on at Fez. On the one hand, he has had more than a year to get accustomed to some sort of self-government, but I shall be agreeably surprised if, after getting all his crops secured, and if, by that time, there hasn't been any Government move, if he doesn't go on the war-path again.

I hear one of the Oolad Amaran Governors has taken French leave, and returned from Morocco to his province, and it seems camel-drivers still have to go by Bled Ahmar part of the road, the usual one being empty, the large N'Zella, Smeera, being entirely abandoned.

Extract from Mr. Spinney's Private Letter of July 8, 1895, *to Consul Maclean.*

There are rumours of a little fighting between Oolad Ferj and Ownat, and of a caravan looted in Bled Ahmar.

Extract from Vice-Consul Hunot's Private Letter of July 6, 1895, *to Consul Maclean.*

The tribes are still in a state of commotion; it is rumoured that the Rahamna are again endeavouring to gather with other tribes. They promised to supply 400 horsemen and 600 foot, but up to the present they have not fulfilled their promises. Wold Taher Ben Sleeman, with Souhadgi, are at Intufa. There seems to be some underhand influence to keep matters from coming to a peaceable issue. M'rany is still at Morocco, and the tribes that were collected there have all returned to their respective districts, and it is very doubtful whether they will assemble again. Some of the Duqualla "Seeba" Kaïds (five) are practically detained with Mrany, but with very few followers. The Rockstroh murderers are still at large; there are fifteen "Machaznias" and a "Kaïd Raha" on the spot, getting "moona" from the Douars of the murderers, but cannot arrest them. The tribes know the Sultan is very young, and that Ba Hamed is virtually the Ruler, and will continue so. They say he is only a "Drowie," of negro blood, a bondman. The tribes are all favourable to Mulaï Mahommed, and would immediately follow him if he were released.

No. 57.

Sir H. Rumbold to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 22.)

(No. 71.)
My Lord, *The Hague, July* 19, 1895.

A STATEMENT was made by M. Roëll in the First Chamber yesterday on the subject of the piratical attack committed on the Dutch vessel "Anna" on the coast of Morocco.

His Excellency explained that the demands officially made on the Government of the Sultan consisted of the following:—

A written expression of regret to be addressed to the Netherland Government for the insult offered to the Dutch flag.

A serious inquiry into the circumstances of the case, to be followed by the punishment of the offenders.

The payment of a sum, to be fixed by the Netherland Government, sufficient to cover the actual damage done, and to secure suitable provision for the family of the murdered captain and for the injured mate.

The negotiations respecting these demands, the Minister explained, had been carried on (by the German Minister, who acts as Dutch Consul-General) strictly in the name of the Netherland Government, and, if necessary, action would be taken under the Netherland flag.

The Minister hoped that a naval demonstration would be sufficient, and with that object a squadron had been assembled at Cadiz, and would probably be before Tangier to-morrow, the 19th.

Meanwhile, he was glad to say that he had already heard from the Consul-General that the Sultan agreed to the Dutch demands, and had asked and obtained a delay of four months for payment of the indemnity. He presumed, therefore, that the squadron would now be able to return home.

In the course of some conversation I had with M. Roëll the other day on this subject I gathered from his Excellency that the indemnity claimed would probably be somewhat under 4,000*l*. M. Roëll laid some stress on the fact that he had been particularly careful to keep this affair entirely apart from the demands which Count Tattenbach was prosecuting on behalf of the German Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HORACE RUMBOLD.

No. 58.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 22.)

(No. 53. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *San Sebastian, July* 22, 1895.

THE landing of German and Dutch troops in Morocco would, in the opinion of the French Ambassador, render it necessary for England, France, and Spain to do so likewise.

The attitude of the Moorish Government, however, appears, from recent telegrams received by the Duke of Tetuan, to be more yielding, but the reports are not of a very decided nature.

No. 59.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 22.)

(No. 55.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 22, 1895.

PIRACY on Dutch ship: my telegram No. 54.

The two Netherland war-vessels left Tangier yesterday.

No. 60.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 22.)

(No. 56. Secret.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 22, 1895.

FRENCH Minister at Fez.

I have reliable news from Fez that the attitude of the French Minister has been very overbearing at the Court, and that he is doing his utmost to obtain the signature of the Moorish Government to a document which contains provisions practically giving to France right of protection over Morocco.

French Minister tells Moorish Government they need not hope for assistance from either Italy or England, and he urges that Fez could be taken by the French at any moment.

My informant hears from officials of the Court that they are anxious lest Vizier may not be sufficiently strong to resist the French Minister.

No. 61.

*The Marquess of Salisbury to the Marquess of Dufferin.**

(No. 374.)
My Lord, *Foreign Office, July* 22, 1895.

WITH reference to the Earl of Kimberley's despatch No. 300 of the 18th ultimo, I transmit, for your Excellency's information, copy of a further despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier,† in regard to the limitations sought to be placed by the Sultan of Morocco upon the travelling of foreigners and foreign-protected persons in the interior of the country.

Mr. White therein submits an alternative draft of reply to the Moorish Government which has been drawn up by the Spanish Minister at Tangier after a meeting of the foreign Representatives.

This latter draft appears to Her Majesty's Government to be too sweeping in its terms, and to claim for foreigners the right of travelling without restriction, even in the disturbed parts of Morocco, throwing upon the Moorish Government the responsibility of protecting them.

Such a claim does not appear to Her Majesty's Government to be reasonable, or one that could be admitted by those European Governments which have themselves to administer wild and unsettled districts in their possessions.

They still, therefore, prefer the terms of the reply originally submitted by Mr. White, subject, however, to the modifications which he now proposes to insert in the last paragraph but one, with a view to showing that it is only when travelling at a distance from the sea-ports that it is necessary for foreigners to be accompanied by an escort, and they have so informed Mr. White.

You should communicate this decision to the Government to which you are accredited, and urge them to adopt a similar course.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 62.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 31.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, July* 23, 1895.

YOUR telegram No. 56 of yesterday.

Has similar information, respecting French designs, been received by Italian and German Representatives?

No. 63.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 24.)

(No. 57.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 24, 1895.

FRANCE and Morocco: your Lordship's telegram No. 31.

No news similar to that contained in my telegram No. 56 has been received by the Italian and German Representatives. The latter doubts the accuracy of it, while the former only knows that French Minister made such extravagant demands as

* Also to Sir E. Malet (No. 227), Sir C. Ford (No. 120), Sir H. Drummond Wolff (No. 101), Sir E. Monson (No. 77), Sir F. Plunkett (No. 95), Sir H. MacDonell (No. 44), *mutatis mutandis*.
† No. 45.

conditions, that the French Vice-Consul should be withdrawn from Fez, that the Moorish Government, rather than grant them, recognized the Vice-Consul. Italian Chargé d'Affaires knows nothing about the nature of the demands made by the French Minister.

No. 64.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 58.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July 24, 1895.*

FRANCE and Morocco: my telegram No. 56.

I am informed from the same source at Fez, under date of the 21st July, as follows:—

"I am assured by the Vizier that all idea of a French Protectorate over Morocco has been stopped by him, and I am told by Minister for Foreign Affairs that the French Minister will leave Fez before long.

No. 65.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 59.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July 24, 1895.*

MURDER of the German: my telegram No. 53.

I am informed by the German Minister that a speedy settlement is expected. Payment of claim on account of murder of Rockstroh has been offered him, but before receiving it he is awaiting a letter drawn up in a satisfactory manner, and also the payment of balance of claim made for first murder.

The western ports, with the exception of Saffi, are being visited by two of the vessels of the German squadron.

No. 66.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 54. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *San Sebastian, July 24, 1895.*

THE Duke of Tetuan has communicated to me a telegram from the Spanish Representative in Morocco, from which it appears that the indemnity demanded by Germany will be paid, and that the German Representative regards this as satisfactory.

The German Chargé d'Affaires here has since announced the visit of a naval division to Vigo, where it is at the present moment anchored. Prince Henry of Prussia is on board one of the ships.

No. 67.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 24, 1895.*

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, inclosing copy of a letter from the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Sirius," reporting the transfer of Cape Juby to the Moorish Government.

Lord Salisbury would suggest that Captain Pipon's proceedings upon the occasion in question should be approved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 68.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 26, 1895.*

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that, in view of the recent movements of men-of-war of other Powers in the waters of Morocco, and of the information which has reached Her Majesty's Government from that country, he considers it desirable that a small detachment of the Mediterranean Squadron should visit Tangier at once.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 69.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received July 27.)

(No. 61.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July 27, 1895.*

FRENCH designs on Tuat.

My correspondent, under date of the 23rd instant, writes to me from Fez as follows:—

"French Minister has written to-day to the Moorish Government demanding a Shereefian letter acknowledging responsibility for the government of the district of Tuat, and for the crimes that may occur there, or else renouncing all rights and authority over Tuat.

"French Minister says that very many robberies and murders of French caravans going to Senegal through Tuat have taken place."

No. 70.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received July 28.)

(No. 62.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July 27, 1895.*

FRANCE and Tuat.

The information transmitted in my telegram No. 61 of to-day's date was given by Minister for Foreign Affairs to my informant at Fez, but he says that he has since seen the Vizier on the subject, who stated to him that the letter referred to had not yet reached him, but that he had heard such a letter was to be addressed to him, and he asked for advice as to how he should reply.

No. 71.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received July 29.)

(No. 98.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July 19, 1895.*

WITH reference to Sir E. Satow's despatch No. 44 of the 16th April regarding the plundering of gear and cargo from the wreck of the steam-ship "Benalder," I have the honour to report that I have not failed to urge the Moorish Government to effect a settlement of this claim; but though I have observed an exceptional readiness to settle other matters which I have had occasion to bring to their notice, I have hitherto been unable to induce them to order the payment of the 6,000 dollars claimed, as I understand

they are satisfied from inquiries made that, though some damaged cargo may have been pillaged, the total value of all that was taken is comparatively small.

I have now received from the Grand Vizier a letter, translation of which I have the honour to inclose herewith, to the effect that, although the people of the district maintain their innocence, the Sultan has ordered them to pay 3,000 dollars in deference to the demand put forward.

As the plunder of the wreck was attributable in some measure to the omission to give timely notice of the wreck to the authorities, and as there is apparently considerable doubt as to the true value of the cargo and gear removed by the people of the district, I do not propose to reply to the Vizier, or insist on the payment of the full amount claimed, until I receive further instructions from your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 71.

The Grand Vizier to Mr. White.

(Translation.)
(Compliments.) *Moharrem* 20, 1313 (*July* 14, 1895).

WE have received your letter informing us that you are still awaiting the payment of the 6,000 dollars which you had formerly requested on account of what was taken from the steam-ship "Benalder," which was wrecked at Agla, near Laraiche, and we noted your request that the money be soon paid; and we brought this before the Sultan, who replied that the people of the place where the wreck occurred produced documentary evidence to the effect that none of them went to the wreck or robbed anything from it, and that the owners were seen to sell some of its cargo at Laraiche.

The Sultan has, nevertheless, compelled the Governor of the district to pay to you 3,000 dollars in compensation for what has been stated; (this has been done) for your sake, in order that the bonds of friendship may endure, and the continuance of amity may be assured.

It will be paid to you through the Naïb Hadj Mohamed Torres, from whom receive it.

May you continue, O friend, in happiness and good health.

(Signed) HAMED BEN MUSA BEN HAMED.

No. 72.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 29.)

(No. 99.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July* 22, 1895.

HER Majesty's Consul at Daralbaida reports that there have been serious disturbances in the immediate neighbourhood of Saffi, considerable excitement and some anxiety being caused thereby in that town, and trade being completely stopped for the time.

The tribe of Ulad Zeid, in the Province of Abda, aided by others from Shiadma and Dukalla, rebelled against their Kaid Sid Aissa Ben Omar, an able and powerful Governor, who was one of the principal props of the Government during the recent troubles in the south. The Governor of Saffi and the Shereefs of the district did all they could to induce the malcontents to agree to terms of submission, but to no purpose, and the success of the rebels in their first encounters with the Governor's followers induced others to join them.

On the night of the 10th instant, Kaid Aissa's troops attacked and carried a strong position where the rebels had entrenched themselves, and at the time it was thought that they would not easily recover from the blow they had suffered. Later accounts, however, represent the rising as by no means crushed, and the rebels still appear resolved to oppose their Governor, and have taken up another strong position.

Unfortunately a large quarter of the town of Saffi, and that, too, the quarter where most of the merchants' stores are situated, is a sanctuary, and many of the malcontents took refuge there.

On the night of the 12th instant some seven or eight hundred of the rebels surrounded the town, and the prisoners, apparently by preconcerted arrangement, attacked their gaolers and nearly succeeded in effecting their escape. In the meantime, the townspeople were in great alarm, fearing an attack on their houses and stores.

The latest reports received show little change in the situation, all the roads round the town being unsafe, and robberies of continual occurrence. There is, consequently, considerable anxiety amongst the foreign merchants at Saffi, who fear that if the rebels are successful against their Governor, or if their numbers are much increased, the situation of the town may become critical.

A report that had reached Saffi that the German squadron would visit that port appears to have increased the anxiety of the Governor of that town and of the merchants, as they feared that any imprudence on the part of the Germans might give rise to serious consequences. Count von Tattenbach informs me, however, that he has no intention of sending any ships to Saffi.

Mr. Consul Maclean, in reporting on the situation, expresses the opinion that there exists a certain amount of danger to European property at Saffi, and that a visit from a British vessel of war would have a good effect. In view, however, of the excitement regarding the visit of the German squadron, I hardly think it would be advisable to send a British ship to Saffi unless absolutely necessary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 73.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 29.)

(No. 100.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July* 22, 1895.

WITH reference to the last paragraph of my despatch No. 95 of the 10th instant, respecting the question of the Vice-Consulates at Fez, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a despatch I have received from Mr. Vice-Consul MacLeod, of Fez, reporting that M. de Marcilly had called upon him to inform him that he had, on the 14th instant, been officially recognized by the Moorish Government as French Vice-Consul.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 73.

Vice-Consul MacLeod to Mr. White.

Sir, *Fez, July* 18, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, on the 16th instant, the French Vice-Consul called here to say that he had been officially recognized by the Moorish Government on the 14th instant.

M. de Marcilly did not state what form the recognition had taken, but I have reason to believe that his "Exequatur" was handed to the French Minister yesterday.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MACIVER MACLEOD.

No. 74.

Sir E. Monson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 29.)

(No. 235.)
My Lord, *Vienna, July* 26, 1895.

AS Baron Pasetti had informed me that the Austro-Hungarian representative at Tangier had already been instructed to conform his action on the question of the pro-

tection to foreigners travelling in Morocco with that of Mr. White, I lost no time, after the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 77 of the 22nd instant, in calling upon his Excellency and laying before him the situation as reported by Mr. White in his despatch to your Lordship No. 94 of the 10th instant.

Baron Pasetti expressed his surprise at the attitude of the Chevalier de Boleslawski, but said that, as he is a most careful and trustworthy diplomatist, he felt convinced that a report of the reasons for his action must be on its way to Vienna; and that, especially in the absence of Count Goluchowski, he should not like to send categorical instructions to him by telegraph without knowing the Chevalier's own explanation of his conduct. Meantime, his Excellency begged me to address him a formal note on the subject, which I have undertaken to do at once.

I pressed him strongly to have instructions sent to the Austro-Hungarian Minister to adopt the formula of reply sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, and he said that while he could not, in Count Goluchowski's absence, and in ignorance of M. de Boleslawski's explanations, promise that such should be sent, he quite understood the force and weight of the views expressed in your Lordship's despatch No. 77, which I had read to him, and of your reasons for objecting to a Draft so sweeping in its terms as that proposed by M. de Ojeda.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND MONSON.

No. 75.

Sir F. Plunkett to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 29.)

(No. 182.)
My Lord, *Brussels, July* 27, 1895.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 95 of the 22nd instant, I have the honour to report that I saw Baron Lambermont yesterday at the Foreign Department, and communicated to him, in the absence at the Chamber of M. de Burlet, the Memorandum copy of which is herewith inclosed, explaining the reasons why Her Majesty's Government prefer a somewhat modified form of the draft of reply to the Moorish Government originally prepared by Mr. White to the draft subsequently drawn up by the Spanish Minister.

I further expressed the hope that the Belgian Representative at Tangier would be instructed to act with Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in this matter.

Baron Lambermont said he would submit the Memorandum to M. de Burlet at once, but Baron Anspach, the Belgian Minister at Tangier, was now on leave in this country, and he would probably be consulted before any answer would be sent to me.

I said the question appeared to be pressing, and I hoped I might receive an answer as soon as possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

Inclosure in No. 75.

Memorandum.

HER Britannic Majesty's Government have received from the British Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier an alternative draft of reply to the communication with regard to foreigners travelling in the interior which has been drawn up by the Spanish Minister after a meeting of the foreign Representatives.

This latter draft appears to Her Majesty's Government to be too sweeping in its terms, and to claim for foreigners the right to travel without restriction, even in the disturbed parts of Morocco, throwing upon the Moorish Government the responsibility of protecting them. Such a claim does not appear to Her Majesty's Government to be reasonable, or one that could be admitted by those European Governments which have themselves to administer wild and unsettled districts in their possessions.

They still, therefore, prefer the terms of the reply originally submitted by Mr. White, a copy of which was handed to the Belgian Foreign Department on the 13th instant,

subject, however, to some modifications in the last paragraph but one, so as to show that the escort is necessary only when foreigners are travelling at a distance from the sea-ports, and to point out that a heavier responsibility would be incurred by the Moorish Government should an escort be refused on the demand made by a foreigner through his Consular officer.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government have informed Mr. White that they concur in this suggestion, and lose no time in informing the Belgian Government of this decision, in the hope that the latter may be of opinion to adopt a similar course.

Brussels, July 26, 1895.

No. 76.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received July* 29.)

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Admiralty, July* 29, 1895.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a telegram dated 29th instant from the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 76.

Commander-in-chief, Mediterranean, to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *Budrum, July* 29, 1895.

REFERRING to your telegram 71, have ordered five ships to proceed to await orders at Gibraltar from Malta as soon as complete. Destination to be kept secret. Speed, 10 knots.

No. 77.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 29.)

(No. 64.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 29, 1895.

PIRACY on Italian ship by Riffians reported in my despatch of the 5th November last.

An Italian war-ship arrived at Tangier yesterday for the purpose of giving support to the Italian Chargé d'Affaires' representations on the subject.

No. 78.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 29.)

(No. 65.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 29, 1895.

MR. T. E. HUGHES: your Lordship's despatch No. 82.*
The Court have no information about him, or about his said concessions.

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* Not printed.

No. 79.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received July 30.)

(No. 55. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *San Sebastian, July 30, 1895.*

SERIOUS troubles in Morocco are reported in the newspapers. The dispatch of a French cruiser from Toulon to Tangier is also announced. I would remind your Lordship of the agreement with the Spanish Government to notify number and strength of any British force which Her Majesty's Government might at any time contemplate sending to Morocco.

No. 80.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 19.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, July 30, 1895.*

WITH reference to your telegram No. 55 of to-day, I have no objection to your informing Duke of Tetuan that, in consequence of the presence of a certain number of men-of-war of other Powers in Moorish waters, a detachment of the British Mediterranean Squadron will probably visit Gibraltar shortly. I have, however, to observe that there is no general agreement in existence by which we can be held bound invariably to notify to the Spanish Government the strength and number of British men-of-war dispatched to Morocco.

No. 81.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received July 31.)

(No. 101. Secret.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July 25, 1895.*

WITH reference to my telegrams Nos. 56, 57, and 58, regarding the report that had reached me to the effect that the French Minister was endeavouring to induce the Moorish Government to sign a document binding themselves to take no step in foreign politics without first obtaining the advice and consent of the French Government, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the information reached me from an absolutely trustworthy person at Fez, who states that it was communicated to him by Sid Mufadl Gharnit, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and by another Moorish official, who was in a position to know what demands were put forward by M. de Monbel, and it was apparently confirmed by the Grand Vizier.

On first receiving the report I was inclined to think that it might merely be one of those false rumours Moorish officials occasionally publish when a foreign Minister is at the Court; but on receiving further and more precise information from my correspondent at Fez, who, being in touch with all the Court officials, is in a much better position to judge of the truth of the report than I am here, and considering the probability of the French Minister endeavouring to avail himself of this favourable opportunity for realizing a scheme the French have always cherished, I felt that I could not neglect the warning conveyed to me.

The inducements held out to the Moorish Government appear to have been the withdrawal of the Vice-Consul at Fez, the modifications or withdrawal of other claims and demands put forward, and a promise to protect the Moorish Government against other foreign Powers.

A meeting of the principal officials was held to consider the matter, and I am told that it was decided to reject the French offer, and to recognize the Vice-Consul. It is certain, at any rate, that the French Vice-Consul was officially recognized shortly after this meeting.

I had sounded both my German and Italian colleagues on the subject, without, however, actually communicating to them the news that had reached me, as I did not

wish the French Legation to suspect that the Court officials were confiding in my correspondent at Fez, M. de Monbel on first arrival at the Court having, as I understand, warned the Vizier in strong terms not to communicate to any foreigners the negotiations that might take place between them. Moreover, the present relations of the German Minister and even of the Italian Legation with the Moorish Court are not such as to render the exchange of confidences likely.

Upon receipt, however, of your Lordship's telegram No. 31, I called upon the German Minister and communicated confidentially to him the report that had reached me, inquiring whether any similar news had been received by him. He replied that his Dragoman having returned from Fez he had no special means of obtaining confidential information, and that in any case the Moorish Government would not be likely now to consult him. He added that when he was recently at Fez he was informed by some of the subordinate officials that Sir E. Satow was endeavouring to induce the Moorish Government to accept British protection, and he was therefore inclined to believe the present report was equally devoid of foundation.

The Italian Chargé d'Affaires, to whom I also spoke on the subject, stated that M. Gentile had merely reported to him that the demand put forward by M. de Monbel as a condition for withdrawal of their Vice-Consul was so extravagant that the Moorish Government preferred to at once recognize the Vice-Consul, but that he had no information as to what the demand was. Whilst considering that all reports emanating from Moorish officials must be received with the greatest caution, he believed that it was very probable that M. de Monbel had put forward some such proposition as that attributed to him.

I am myself inclined to place reliance on the judgment of my Fez correspondent, and to believe that there is foundation for the statements made to him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 82.

Sir F. Plunkett to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received July 31.)

(No. 190.)
My Lord, *Brussels, July 30, 1895.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 182 of the 27th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a *note verbale* which I received last night from the Belgian Foreign Department, stating that the Belgian Government concur in the views expressed by Her Majesty's Government as to the terms of the reply to be made to the Moorish Government in regard to the travelling of foreigners in the interior, and that the Belgian Representative at Tangier will be instructed to present his note as soon as Mr. White will have sent in the British answer to the Moorish Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

Inclosure in No. 82.

Note Verbale.

SIR FRANCIS PLUNKETT a bien voulu remettre au Département des Affaires Étrangères, daté du 26 Juillet, 1895, un Mémorandum concernant la réponse à adresser à la Circulaire de Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres du 29 Mai, 1895.

A ce Mémorandum était joint, outre le projet de réponse préparé par le Foreign Office, un projet que le Ministre d'Espagne à Tanger a rédigé de son côté. Le Gouvernement Belge, pour les raisons énoncées par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, croit devoir donner la préférence au premier des deux projets; il fera également sienne la modification qu'il a été suggéré d'apporter à l'avant-dernier paragraphe.

Le Représentant de la Belgique à Tanger recevra l'ordre de remettre sa note au Gouvernement du Maroc, après que Mr. White aura remis la sienne.

Bruxelles, 29 Juillet, 1895.

No. 83.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 31.)

(No. 66.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, July* 31, 1895.

A FRENCH war-ship arrived at Tangier to-day. I am told by the French Chargé d'Affaires that the visit of the ship to Tangier is quite unexpected, and for no particular reason, and that she will leave again after a few days' stay.

No. 84.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 31.)

(No. 57.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *San Sebastian, July* 31, 1895.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 19, the Duke of Tetuan, to whom I communicated the intention of Her Majesty's Government to send ships to Gibraltar, desires me to thank your Lordship for the information. This action on the part of Her Majesty's Government his Excellency considers to be quite natural.

The Spanish Squadron returning from England will, he informs me, touch for a few hours at Tangier.

No. 85.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 3.)

(No. 233.)
My Lord, *San Sebastian, July* 30, 1895.

ON the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 101 of the 24th instant I at once spoke to the Duke of Tetuan, and subsequently gave to his Excellency a Memorandum embodying your Lordship's views on the draft proposed to be addressed to the Government of Morocco by the foreign Representatives in respect of the travelling of foreigners in that country.

Yesterday, his Excellency, having asked me to call on him, spoke very anxiously on the subject. He expressed himself most desirous to conform to the views of Her Majesty's Government, but looked with great alarm at any official measure in the language proposed by Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires.

In principle, he was disposed as much as possible to facilitate the task of the Moorish Government; but his Excellency considered that an official note such as that drawn up by Mr. White would be nothing more or less than a modification of the Treaty, and a renunciation of Treaty rights. It should, he thought, be plainly shown that any concession made by foreign Governments was not official, but merely an act of indulgence, transitory in character, and in nowise permanently affecting Treaty rights.

His Excellency begged me to submit these views to your Lordship, again reiterating his desire to act in conjunction with Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 86.

Mr. Edwardes to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 3.)

(No. 35.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Rome, August* 3, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, with reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 120 of the 22nd ultimo, that I have received a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he tells me that he has sent a telegram to the Italian

Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier, instructing him to act in perfect accord with his British colleague, and to adopt the reply to the circular of the Moorish Government which Mr. White has suggested, and which is approved of by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 87.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 33.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, August* 3, 1895.

DETACHMENT of Mediterranean Squadron will arrive at Gibraltar on evening of the 5th August, composed of three battle-ships and two cruisers. Some of these vessels will proceed to Tangier, the cruisers, after a stay of a day or two, cruising down the Moorish coast to visit the various ports.

Should you be asked as to the object of the visit of these ships, you should explain that Her Majesty's Government thought it desirable that, as several other Powers had dispatched men-of-war to the coast of Morocco, the British flag should also be represented in Moorish waters.

No. 88.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 4.)

(No. 58.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *San Sebastian, August* 4, 1895.

I SAW the Minister of State on receipt of your Lordship's telegram No. 21 of to-day's date.

His Excellency says that if Her Majesty's Government insist, he will, rather than not act with them, accept Mr. White's draft, and Count Casa Valencia has been instructed to say so to your Lordship.

Nevertheless, in his opinion, it presents great dangers; he considers the words, "distance from the sea-ports," too vague, and fears that poor foreigners will be prevented altogether from travelling in Morocco by the necessity of taking a soldier.

England, France, and Spain, his Excellency added, are the Powers most concerned in the question, they having the largest Colonies in Morocco.

He thinks that at any rate periodical caravans should be arranged for the poorer travellers, who should not be required to pay for the protection thus afforded.

No. 89.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 21.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, August* 4, 1895.

TRAVELLING in Morocco. It would appear, from conversation with the Duke of Tetuan, reported in your despatch No. 233 of the 30th ultimo, that the Spanish have overlooked the last paragraph, and the last but two, of Mr. White's draft note, which seem sufficiently to meet the objections raised.

No. 90.

Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Receeived August* 5.)

My Lord, *Liverpool, August* 3, 1895.

REFERRING to the recent transfer of Cape Juby to the Sultan of Morocco, I am directed to ask whether it has been arranged that Cape Juby shall remain an open port for British traders.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS H. BARKER, *Secretary.*

No. 91.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 5.)

(No. 59.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *San Sebastian, August 4, 1895.*

WITH reference to my telegram of the 31st ultimo No. 57, I have received a semi-official letter from the Duke of Tetuan, requesting me to inform your Lordship that the Spanish Government intend to send vessels of war for a few days to Tangier, while cruising in the Straits after leaving Ferrol.

The object of this visit, his Excellency has informed me verbally, is merely to mark the presence of the Spanish flag.

Count Casa Valencia will be instructed to make a similar communication in London.

(Secret.)

The Duke of Tetuan's anxiety to demonstrate his desire for a cordial understanding with Her Majesty's Government is very marked.

No. 92.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 5.)

(No. 67.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August 5, 1895.*

THE French war-ship left here on the 3rd instant. Two of the German war-vessels are still here, but two left last night.

No. 93.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 22.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, August 5, 1895.*

MOVEMENTS of British men-of-war. Express my thanks to Duke of Tetuan for the courteous message conveyed in your telegram No. 59 of yesterday, and tell his Excellency that probably Tangier, and perhaps some other ports on the Moorish coast, will be visited by some of our ships in the course of this week.

No. 94.

Mr. Edwardes to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 6.)

(No. 130.)
My Lord, *Rome, August 3, 1895.*

IN reply to your Lordship's despatch No. 120 of the 22nd ultimo, I have the honour now to inclose a copy and translation of a note which I received last night from Baron Blanc, relative to the instructions sent to the Italian Representative at Tangier on the subject of the reply to be made to the Government of Morocco respecting the limitations the latter is desirous of imposing on travellers.

Your Lordship will see from the inclosure that his Excellency has instructed the Italian Representative at Tangier, by telegraph, to act entirely in accord with the British Representative, especially in the matter referred to, and that Baron Blanc has informed M. d'Aspremont at the same time that the Government of the King cannot adopt the draft of the reply which the Spanish Minister at Tangier has proposed should be returned to the Circular of the Shereefian Government. On the other hand, the Italian Government are ready to accept the proposed reply, drawn up by Mr. White, together with the modifications as set forth in your Lordship's above-mentioned despatch.

I have had the honour to transmit the above information this day, by telegraph, to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. G. EDWARDES.

Inclosure in No. 94.

Baron Blanc to Mr. Edwardes.

(Translation.)
Sir, *Rome, August 2, 1895.*

YIELDING with pleasure to the wish expressed in your note of the 25th ultimo, in the name of the British Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have again confirmed by a telegram to the Royal Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier the instructions already explained, to the effect that he should act in perfect accord with the Representative of Great Britain, especially as regards the question of the restrictions proposed to be placed on foreign subjects, and protected subjects, wishing to travel in the interior, and as regards the nature of such journeys.

In the same telegram I stated that the Government of the King did not intend to adopt the draft reply, proposed to the foreign Representatives by the Spanish Minister at Tangier, as an answer to the Circular of the 20th May last from the Moorish Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, but that on the contrary, they were disposed to accept the other proposal which had been drawn up by Mr. White, with the alterations lately made in it by the British Government, as stated in your note to which I reply.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) BLANC.

No. 95.

Mr. Thornton to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 6.)

(No. 66.)
My Lord, *Lisbon, August 3, 1895.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 60 of the 18th ultimo, I have the honour to report that, upon the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 44 of the 22nd ultimo, I addressed a further note, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy herewith, to the Portuguese Government, urging them to instruct their Representative at Tangier to act in combination with Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires with regard to the answer to be returned to the Sultan's Agent upon the subject of the rights of travelling in the Empire of foreigners or of foreign-protected persons.

I have now received from Senhor Lobo d'Avila two notes in reply, of which the earlier one crossed with my second note, and of which translations are also inclosed herewith, in which his Excellency states that instructions have been sent to the Portuguese Legation at Tangier in conformity with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. CONWAY THORNTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 95.

Mr. Thornton to Senhor d'Avila.

M. le Ministre, *Lisbon, July 30, 1895.*

I HAD the honour upon the 18th instant to address to your Excellency, by direction of the Marquess of Salisbury, a note upon the subject of the limitations sought to be placed by the Sultan of Morocco upon the travelling of foreigners and foreign-protected persons in the interior of the country. In that note was inclosed a copy of the draft of a reply which Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier had proposed to return to the Moorish Government, and which, as I had the honour at the same time to inform your Excellency, had been provisionally approved by Her Majesty's Government.

Lord Salisbury has now received from Mr. White an alternative draft of reply to the Sultan's Government (of which I beg to inclose a copy herewith), which has been drawn up by the Spanish Minister at Tangier, after a meeting of the foreign Representatives.

This latter draft appears to Her Majesty's Government to be too sweeping in its terms, and to claim for foreigners the right of travelling without restriction even in the disturbed parts of Morocco, throwing upon the Moorish Government the responsibility of protecting them. Such a claim does not appear to Her Majesty's Government to be reasonable, or one that could be admitted by those European Governments which have themselves to administer wild and unsettled districts in their possessions.

They still, therefore, prefer the terms of the reply originally submitted by Mr. White, subject, however, to a modification to be introduced into the last paragraph but one, in the sense that it is only when travelling at a distance from the seaports that it is necessary for foreigners to be accompanied by an escort.

Mr. White has been informed in accordance with the foregoing by Her Majesty's Government, and I am directed by Lord Salisbury to state to your Excellency that his Lordship will regard it as a favour if the King's Government will instruct their Representative at Tangier to act in harmony with Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in this matter.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) C. CONWAY THORNTON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 95.

Senhor d'Avila to Mr. Thornton.

(Translation.)
Your Excellency, *Foreign Department, Lisbon, July* 29, 1895.

IN reply to your note of the 18th instant on the subject of the communication received from the Agent of the Sultan of Morocco as to the expediency of preventing, for the present, the travelling of foreign subjects and protected persons in the provinces of the Empire, I have the honour to inform you that instructions have been sent to His Majesty's Legation at Tangier to the effect that, if consulted by Her Britannic Majesty's Legation as regards the communication above mentioned, it should express the assent of His Majesty's Government to the terms of Mr. White's draft reply, as proposed by him, to Cid Mohammed Torres, and with which you acquainted me in your note above mentioned.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) LOBO D'AVILA.

Inclosure 3 in No. 95.

Senhor d'Avila to Mr. Thornton.

(Translation.)
Sir, *Foreign Department, Lisbon, August* 2, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the 30th ultimo in which you forward to me, by the direction of the Marquess of Salisbury, a copy of the draft reply to the communication received from the Moorish Government with a view to the placing of restrictions as regards the right of travelling through the Empire, as guaranteed by the Treaties, of any European subjects or protected persons, and in which you ask me, in the name of the noble Lord, that instructions should be sent to His Majesty's Legation at Tangier with a view to his acting in this matter in accordance with Her Britannic Majesty's Legation.

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Portuguese Government, wishing to afford another proof of their friendly feelings towards Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and of their desire to contribute as far as lies in their power towards the maintenance of the good relations which happily subsist between the two countries, will

send instructions to His Majesty's Legation at Tangier in conformity with the wishes of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, as stated in your note.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) LOBO D'AVILA.

No. 96.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 6.)

(No. 237.)
My Lord, *San Sebastian, August* 4, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to inclose with translation a telegram from Madrid, published to-day in the local newspaper, relative to the dispatch to Moorish waters of the Spanish squadron, lately at Plymouth, with the addition of a cruiser recently constructed, the "Vizcaya."

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure in No. 96.

Extract from "La Union Vascongada" of August 4, 1895.

IN view of the approaching naval demonstration before Tangier, contemplated by the German, Italian, and Dutch squadrons, the Government has ordered the iron-clad "Pelayo," the cruiser "Infanta Maria Teresa," and the gun-boat "Marques de la Ensenada," to proceed to Morocco, and the cruiser "Vizcaya" to join them as soon as she is ready.

As the squadron will sail at once for Morocco on receipt of orders, the presentation of the flag by the Queen to the "Vizcaya" will be postponed.

The squadron was to have sailed to-day from Ferrol for San Sebastian.

No. 97.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 6, 1895.

WITH reference to my letter of yesterday's date as to the proposed movements of the detachment of the Mediterranean Squadron which is now expected at Gibraltar, I am directed by the Marquess of salisbury to suggest, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the whole of these ships should in the first instance proceed to Tangier; that after a stay of two or three days the battle-ships should return to Gibraltar, and that the two cruisers should proceed down the coast, visiting such ports as the Senior Naval Officer may decide upon after consultation with Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, bearing in mind that they should not remain for too long a time inaccessible to orders by telegraph.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 98.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received August 8.)

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Admiralty, August* 7, 1895.

WITH reference to your letter of the 6th instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will state to the Marquess of

Salisbury that a telegram was dispatched yesterday evening to the Senior Naval Officer at Gibraltar, in cypher, to the following effect:--

The squadron from Malta are, when complete, to proceed to Tangier, and remain two or three days. The battle-ships may then return to Gibraltar, and the cruisers are to proceed to visit such coast ports as the British Minister and Senior Officer, after consultation, decide upon, but they should not be long out of telegraphic communication.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. D. AWDRY.

No. 99.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received August 8.)

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Admiralty, August 8, 1895.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, decypher of a telegram, dated to-day, from the Senior Naval Officer at Gibraltar.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 99.

Senior Naval Officer at Gibraltar to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *Gibraltar, August 8, 1895, 3·30 P.M.*

DETACHED squadron sailed. "Arethusa" detained till to-morrow morning.

No. 100.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 8.)

(No. 68.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August 8, 1895.*

AS I have not yet received any official communication from the Moorish Government respecting the British Vice-Consul at Fez, and as the French Vice-Consul has been formally recognized, I would propose, subject to the approval of your Lordship, to address to the Grand Vizier a note, couched in friendly terms, asking for similar recognition of our Vice-Consul.

No. 101.

Mr. Edwardes to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 8.)

(No. 36.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Rome, August 8, 1895.*

THE Chief Secretary of the Foreign Office here called on me to-day in the absence of Baron Blanc who left Rome last night.

The object of his visit was to inform me that the Stefani Telegraphic Agency had reported the arrival of a strong British fleet at Gibraltar, whose destination was supposed to be Morocco. The Italian Government would be much obliged, he said, if they could be informed as to the accuracy of this news.

I would propose, with your Lordship's consent, to communicate to him the latter portion of your Lordship's telegram No. 19 to Sir H. Wolff.

No. 102.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 34.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August 8, 1895.*

YOUR telegram No. 68.

I approve.

No. 103.

Lloyd's to Foreign Office.—(Received August 9.)

Sir, *Lloyd's, London, August 8, 1895.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, inclosing copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier, in the matter of the claim arising out of the plundering of the gear and cargo of the steam-ship "Benalder," and, in reply, I am to beg that you will be so good as to inform the Marquess of Salisbury that the Underwriters interested are willing to accept the sum of 3,000 dollars in settlement of their claim, which may be forwarded to this Office for distribution.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. HOZIER.

No. 104.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 9.)

(No. 69.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August 9, 1895.*

MURDER of Germans: my telegram No. 59.

I am informed by the German Minister that he has received a satisfactory reply from the Moorish Government. They are dismissing the district officials concerned, and undertake that the culprits shall be punished.

Payment of the indemnity is nearly finished; the money is being counted over.

No. 105.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. Edwardes.

(No. 30.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, August 9, 1895.*

BRITISH men-of-war in Moorish waters. With reference to your telegram No. 36 of yesterday, you may explain to Baron Blanc that these five ships are a detachment of the Mediterranean Squadron, having arrived at Gibraltar from the Levant. As other Powers have recently sent men-of-war to waters of Morocco our detachment is to visit Tangier, staying there for one or two days; the two cruisers which form part of it proceeding subsequently along the coast to visit some of the other ports.

No. 106.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 10.)

(No. 102. Secret.)
My Lord, *Tangier, July 27, 1895.*

WITH reference to my telegrams Nos. 61 and 62 of this date, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that in a letter received from Fez this evening, I am informed that the Vizier had stated that the Minister for Foreign Affairs had been mistaken in saying that a letter had been actually received from the French Minister alleging that caravans passing through Tuat on their way from Algeria to Senegal had been attacked,

and requiring the Moorish Government to state clearly in writing either that the Sultan accepted full responsibility for the good government of that oasis, and for all crimes committed therein, or else that His Majesty had no authority there, and renounced all rights over it.

The Vizier said he had heard it was the intention of the French Minister to address him such a letter, and he was anxious for advice as to the reply he should give.

In view of the position which has for some time since been assumed by the French Government regarding Tuat, as expounded by M. Ribot in his reply to the interpellation of M. Deloncle in the Chamber in October 1891, I hardly think it probable that M. de Monbel would address the Moorish Government a letter in the sense expected by the Vizier, for that would be tantamount to admitting that the Sultan is entitled to claim sovereignty rights over Tuat. It is possible, however, that the French Minister has used some such language verbally, hoping that the fear of assuming responsibity for what may occur in that remote district might induce the present weak Government to put him in possession of some document renouncing the claim to sovereignty over the Tuat group of oases hitherto maintained by the Sultans of Morocco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 107.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 10.)

(No. 103. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 1, 1895.

IT is reported that the Court will shortly leave Fez and visit the southern provinces, and I understand that great uneasiness exists at Fez and in the northern parts of Morocco generally, as apparently no proper precautions are being taken to insure the maintenance of tranquillity during the absence of the Court, and it is feared that as soon as the Sultan has left many of the tribes will rise, and that there will be a repetition in the north of the disturbances that have been occurring in the south.

If a capable official were left at Fez as Viceroy, with authority over the Governors of that town, Mequinez, and the neighbouring provinces, and if he were provided with a sufficient number of reliable and well-equipped troops, nothing but good would result from the Sultan visiting his southern capital; but as the Court unfortunately appears to have no intention of making any adequate arrangements, I propose, subject to your Lordship's approval, to address a confidential letter to the Vizier pointing out to him the necessity of leaving in command at Fez a trustworthy and competent Viceroy, with sufficient authority and a reliable body of troops, and warning him of the serious consequences that would probably arise from a neglect to adopt this precaution, adding that complications with foreign Governments might ensue therefrom, as the property, if not the lives, of foreign subjects and protégés would probably be endangered were there any general rising of the tribes round Fez and in the north.

Additional force would be lent to this warning if I could inform the Vizier that it was conveyed to his Excellency by your Lordship's directions.

As it is said to be the intention of the Court to leave Fez shortly, it is advisable that the letter of warning be dispatched at an early date. I therefore beg your Lordship to be pleased to acquaint me by telegraph should your Lordship approve my suggestion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 108.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 10.)

(No. 104. Secret.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 1, 1895.

WITH reference to Sir E. Satow's telegram No. 16 of the 14th April regarding the objection of the French Government to the 2nd Article of the Cape Juby Agreement, whereby the Moorish Government undertake not to cede the territory to any other Power without the consent of Great Britain, I have the honour to report that I

have heard that the French Minister, since his arrival at Fez, has on several occasions spoken on the subject, and has informed the Moorish Government that his Government cannot recognize that clause, as, read in conjunction with the 1st clause, it extends not only to the whole coast line between Wad Draa and Cape Bojador, but also to its Hinterland.

M. de Monbel has endeavoured to persuade the Moorish Government that they were taken advantage of by Sir E. Satow, and that this clause is against their own interests, and he suggested that the Vizier should give him a document declaring that the Moorish Government only understands the 2nd clause to refer to Cape Juby itself. and not to the rest of the coast-line and Hinterland, and he promised that the document would be kept secret.

I understand, however, that the Vizier declined to modify the Agreement in any way.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 109.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 10.)

(No. 105. Secret.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 3, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 101, Secret, of the 25th ultimo regarding the reported endeavour of the French Minister to obtain a document from the Moorish Government undertaking to take no step in dealing with foreign Governments without the approval and consent of the French Government, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the Grand Vizier has positively assured my correspondent at Fez that the statements made to him on this subject were quite correct, adding that the withdrawal of the French Vice-Consul was one of the inducements held out by M. de Monbel with that object.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 110.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 10.)

(No. 106.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 3, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to report that the German frigate "Marie" arrived on the 2nd instant from Malta, to join the German squadron of three vessels in the bay.

The French cruiser "Cosmao," which arrived on the 31st ultimo, left again for Toulon this morning.

It is reported that she carries despatches from the French Minister, and will return again with the replies.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 111.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 10.)

(No. 107.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 3, 1895.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 59 of the 24th ultimo, I have the honour to report that the German Minister informed me to-day that the Moorish Government had tendered payment of the 40,000 dollars indemnity for the murder of M. Rockstroh, and also of the balance of the indemnity for the murder of M. Neumann, and had undertaken to punish the murderers, but that the matter could not yet be considered at an end, as the terms of the letter he had received were not altogether satisfactory, and his

demand for the punishment of the Governor and Kadi of the district where M. Rockstroh was murdered had not yet been complied with.

Count Tattenbach added, however, that he had no doubt the matter would shortly be satisfactorily terminated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 112.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 10.)

(No. 108. Secret.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 4, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 104, Secret, of the 1st instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith translation of a letter addressed to the Vizier by the French Minister with the object of eliciting a statement about the 1st and 2nd Articles of the Cape Juby Agreement, referring to the coast-line from Wad Draa to Cape Bojador, and beyond in the direction of Rio de Oro, and not to the country lying inland.

I have made this translation from a copy of the French Minister's letter, which the Vizier has sent me secretly and privately through my correspondent at Fez, who has asked me for advice as to the reply which should be given by the Vizier.

The word used in the original Arabic in the 1st Article of the Agreement, which was rendered by the word "behind" in the English translation, means literally "above," and is also used in the sense of "beyond," so there is some plausibility in the contention of the French Minister, though of course the true meaning is quite clear.

I have sent an explanation to my correspondent, suggesting that he should recommend the Vizier to reply that the French Minister misunderstood him, and that the word "behind" in the 1st Article of the Agreement means "above" or "behind" from the sea, that is, east of the coast-line comprised between Wad Nun and Cape Bojador, and that the Article could not refer to the country beyond Cape Bojador in the direction of Rio de Oro, as that had never been claimed by the English Company, who had claimed the coast-line from Wad Nun to Cape Bojador and some of its "Hinterland," and moreover that an Agreement between England and Morocco could not refer to the country lying south of Cape Bojador, which was claimed by Spain.

I urged the importance of the Vizier not leaving the French Minister's letter unanswered, and advised that he should reply at once, and distinctly deny having used the language ascribed to him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 112.

French Minister to the Vizier.

(Translation.)
(Compliments.) *Moharrem* 25, 1313 (*July* 22, 1895).

IN the conversation that passed between us referring especially to the Agreement entered into regarding Cape Juby, you assured us that the intention of the persons who negotiated that Agreement with regard to the meaning of the words contained in the 1st Article, viz., "behind this place," referred to the lands behind Cape Bojador and extending in the direction of Rio de Oro, and you also explained to us that the British Government spoke of the buildings on Cape Juby, that is, at the place known as Tarfaya.

We request you, O friend, to inform us whether what we understood from your words is in accordance with what you said.

No. 113.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 10.)

(No. 109.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 5, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 99 of the 22nd ultimo, regarding the disturbances in the neighbourhood of Saffi, I have the honour to report that Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-el-baida has informed me that the rebels met with a crushing defeat on the 26th ultimo, their principal leader being killed, and several of the most influential rebels being taken. Kaïd Aissa Ben Omar also gained possession of a quantity of their arms and ammunition.

Mr. Consul Maclean considers that the rising may now be considered to be quelled for a time, at least.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 114.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 10.)

(No. 239. Confidential.)
My Lord, *San Sebastian, August* 5, 1895.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 59 of yesterday's date, I have the honour to transmit copy and translation of the semi-official letter from the Duke of Tetuan requesting me to apprize your Lordship of the intention of the Spanish Government to send vessels of war for some days to Tangier.

As I intimated in my two telegrams of yesterday, his Excellency is evidently most anxious to maintain a cordial understanding on all matters with Her Majesty's Government, and he loses no opportunity of signifying to me this desire.

The newspapers to-day explain that the dispatch of Spanish vessels to Tangier is in consequence of there being so many vessels of war of different nations at that port, and altogether there appears some apprehension of general complications in connection with Morocco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure in No. 114.

The Duke of Tetuan to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(Translation.)
My dear Ambassador, *San Sebastian, August* 4, 1895.

AS it has been decided that some of our ships on their return from England and Ferrol, while cruising in the Strait, should visit the port of Tangier and remain there some few days on the grounds and with the objects stated to you privately by word of mouth, I have much pleasure in informing you of this decision in case you should wish to report it to your Government before it is communicated by Count Casa Valencia.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) TETUAN.

No. 115.

Mr. Howard to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 10.)

(No. 206. Africa.)
My Lord, *Paris, August* 6, 1895.

WITH reference to the demand reported in Mr. White's telegram No. 61 of the 27th ultimo, as having been made by the French Minister at Tangier of the Moorish Government, that the Sultan should either acknowledge himself responsible for the government of the district of Tuat and the crimes there committed. or else renounce

all right in and authority over the same, the inclosed extract from the "Politique Coloniale" on the subject of a visit to Gourara by three French officers belonging to the garrison of Géryville in Oran may prove to be of interest to your Lordship.*

It is therein stated that these officers were accompanied by the Chief of the Ouled-Sidi-Cheik to Gourara, where they stayed forty days and met with a most friendly reception, and that they were formally assured that the taking possession of Gourara by the French would be looked upon favourably by the majority of the inhabitants of Tuat. The occupation, it is added, would be effected without a blow, owing to the support of the high religious influence of the Ouled-Sidi-Cheik.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY HOWARD.

No. 116.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 10.)

(No. 60.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *San Sebastian, August 10, 1895.*

WITH reference to my telegram No. 58, on the subject of restrictions on travelling in Morocco, the Duke of Tetuan sent for me to say that the British and Italian Chargé d'Affaires sent in their reply to the Moorish Government, independently, some days ago, without consulting their colleagues, although a further meeting had been arranged between the foreign Representatives.

The Representatives of Spain and Germany will send in notes which, though containing the substance of the English answer, will make certain reserves as to principles.

This course has been approved by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, with the injunction that the views of Her Majesty's Government should be upheld.

The French Chargé d'Affaires is waiting for instructions from his Government.

The Duke of Tetuan is somewhat annoyed, as he would have preferred more complete uniformity of action.

No. 117.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Receieed August 10.)

(No. 70.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August 10, 1895.*

WAR-SHIPS at Tangier. Four British vessels arrived on the 8th instant, and this morning a fifth came.

A French cruiser arrived this morning, and two more Italian ships are shortly expected. The Spanish squadron is also expected to reach Tangier to-day.

No. 118.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 10.)

(No. 71.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August 10, 1895.*

WAR-SHIPS at Tangier. One German vessel and the French cruiser have left.

No. 119.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 35.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, August 10, 1895.*

TRAVELLING in Morocco.

Spanish Government state that, without awaiting the result of a meeting of the

* Not printed.

foreign Representatives at Tangier which had been arranged to take place, Italian Minister and yourself dispatched your notes to Moorish Government.

Please report if this is so.

No. 120.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 93.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, August 10, 1895.*

YOUR despatch No. 98 of the 19th ultimo, reporting the offer of the Moorish Government to pay 3,000 dollars as compensation in the case of the plundering of the gear and cargo of the steam-ship "Benalder," was communicated to Lloyd's. I now transmit, for your information, copy of a letter from that body,* intimating the willingness of the underwriters interested to accept that sum in settlement of their claim, and I have to instruct you to take the necessary steps for obtaining payment of the amount and for remitting it to this Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 121.

Foreign Office to Lloyd's.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 10, 1895.*

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, in regard to the case of the steam-ship "Benalder," and to state, for the information of your Directors, that Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier has been informed of their decision, and has been instructed to take the necessary steps for obtaining the 3,000 dollars compensation offered by the Moorish Government and for remitting it to this Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 122.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 11.)

(No. 72.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August 11, 1895.*

FRENCH Mission started on the evening of the 5th instant from Fez for Tangier, travelling viâ Mequinez.

No. 123.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 11.)

(No. 73.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August 11, 1895.*

TRAVELLING in Morocco.

With reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 35, I have the honour to report that when I received your Lordship's telegram No. 30 of the 20th ultimo, with instructions to adhere to my draft reply with the suggested modifications, I visited the German Minister, who is Doyen, and acquainted him with my instructions.

He said he would send in his reply without further delay, and asked me to send him copy of the modifications. The German Minister informed me that he had no intention of addressing further Circulars to the Representatives, or of summoning further meetings to discuss the matter. My French and Italian colleagues, to whom I also spoke, gave me to understand that the replies were to be sent in.

I know nothing of any intended meeting, and since I received your Lordship's

* No. 103.

telegram I have made inquiries of several of my colleagues. They all told me they considered the discussion closed, and did not anticipate further meetings.

My letter was not sent in till about twelve days after I had informed the Doyen of my instructions. No word reached me during that period that it was intended to further discuss the matter.

I at length delivered my reply, being under the impression that other replies were also being sent in.

Having called upon the Spanish Minister to explain the circumstances to him, I expressed my regret that a misunderstanding should have arisen on the matter.

No. 124.

Mr. Barrington to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 12.)

(No. 251.)

My Lord, *Vienna, August* 9, 1895.

WITH reference to Sir E. Monson's despatch No. 235 of the 26th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy and translation of a note which has been received from the Austro-Hungarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs with regard to the limitations sought to be placed by the Sultan of Morocco upon the travelling of foreigners and foreign-protected persons in the interior of that country.

Your Lordship will see from this note that the Austro-Hungarian Representative at Tangier has received telegraphic instructions from his Government to accept the draft reply submitted by Mr. White as approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM A. C. BARRINGTON.

Inclosure in No. 124.

Austro-Hungarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs to Sir E. Monson.

(Translation.) *Vienna, August* 8, 1895.

IN reply to the note of the 26th ultimo respecting the position taken up by the foreign Representatives in Morocco in regard to the limitations placed by the Government of that country upon foreigners travelling in the interior, the Undersigned, Minister of the Imperial Household and Foreign Affairs, has the honour to inform the British Ambassador, Sir E. Monson, that the Austro-Hungarian Minister Resident in Tangier had agreed to the reply drafted by his Spanish colleague, and recommended for adoption by the German Minister, solely in the hope that the majority of the Representatives would follow his example.

As, however, no understanding was arrived at, the Austro-Hungarian Representative in Tangier has just received telegraphic instructions to accept the draft reply of his English colleague, with the modification subsequently proposed by Mr. White, and approved by the British Government.

(Signed) CZIRÀKY.

No. 125.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office.—(*Received August* 12.)

Sir, *Board of Trade, London, August* 12, 1895.

WITH reference to your letter of the 8th instant, transmitting print (marked Confidential) of correspondence* respecting certain Regulations which have been agreed upon with regard to ships calling at ports of Morocco, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that they think it might be desirable to publish a Notice embodying the sustance of the Inclosure No. 4 in this correspondence in an early issue of their Monthly

* Nos. 12 and 52.

Journal. I am accordingly to ask you to be good enough to move the Marquess of Salisbury to cause the Board to be informed whether there is any objection on the part of the Foreign Office to the publication of the document in question.

I have, &c.

(Signed) COSMO MONKHOUSE.

No. 126.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 12.)

(No. 74.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August* 12, 1895.

WAR-SHIPS at Tangier:—

Four Spanish war-ships came in here yesterday afternoon. The British vessels have left, the cruisers proceeding to visit the western coast towns.

No. 127.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 36.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, August* 12, 1895.

SULTAN'S projected expedition to southern part of Morocco.

With reference to your despatch No. 103 of the 1st instant, and to your private letter to Sir T. Sanderson of the 5th, you are authorized to offer such advice to Sultan as you may consider most judicious.

No. 128.

Foreign Office to Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 12, 1895.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, inquiring whether the port of Cape Juby will remain open to British trade, notwithstanding its recent transfer to the Sultan of Morocco.

In reply, I am to inform you that the following arrangement in regard to this point was come to in March last between Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier and the Moorish Government:—

The port of Cape Juby shall remain open for buying and selling, and the customs duties for exports and imports shall be the same as at other ports on the Moorish coast. The Moorish Government agree to grant suitable lots of land on twenty years' lease to foreign merchants, on the application of their respective Legations, upon which they may construct, at their own expense, whatever dwellings and warehouses they may find necessary. At the end of the twenty years' lease the said allotments, with the buildings thereon, shall become the property of the Moorish Government. The Moorish Government will not, however, be bound to provide houses or warehouses nor to supply boats to land or ship cargo until such time as it may please the Sultan to give orders to that effect.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 129.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 13, 1895.

WITH reference to your letter of the 12th instant respecting the Regulations which the foreign Representatives at Tangier have recently agreed to for the control of foreign vessels calling at ports in Morocco, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to state, for the information of the Board, that his Lordship sees no

objection to the publication in the Board of Trade Journal of a notice embodying the substance of the Agreement on the subject recorded in Inclosure 4 to Mr. White's despatch No. 84 of the 22nd June last.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 130.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 14.)

(No. 62.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *San Sebastian, August 14, 1895.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 24, the Duke of Tetuan says that no harm has been done since the English draft was practically adopted, though there was evidently some mistake.

I did not enter into details, but contented myself with giving his Excellency a brief explanation.

From information which I have received from a colleague, it appears that the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated, in reply to a question from the French Ambassador, that no agreement had been made respecting a simultaneous visit to Moorish waters of British and Spanish Squadrons.

No. 131.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 95. Secret.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, August 14, 1895.*

I HAVE received your despatch No. 108, Secret, of the 4th instant, inclosing translation of a note addressed by the French Minister in Morocco to the Grand Vizier, in regard to the meaning and application of the 1st and 2nd Articles of the recent Cape Juby Agreement between Her Majesty's Government and the Sultan.

I approve the reply which you have suggested should be returned by the Vizier to this communication.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 132.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 97.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, August 14, 1895.*

WITH reference to your despatch No. 94 of the 10th ultimo on the subject of restrictions on travelling by foreigners in the interior of Morocco, I have to state that M. Jenisch called to-day and informed me, on behalf of Count Hatzfeldt, that the German Representative at Tangier was instructed to endeavour to come to an understanding with his British and Italian colleagues as to the answer to be returned to the note of the Moorish Government on this question.

The German Minister was, M. Jenisch said, instructed to state that an escort should only be required in places at a distance from the ports, but he was not to make any distinction between districts which were disturbed and others.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 133.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received August 15.)

Sir, *Admiralty, August 14, 1895.*

WITH reference to previous correspondence respecting the visit of a detached squadron to the coast of Morocco, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of

the Admiralty to request that you will state to the Marquess of Salisbury that the battle-ships have returned to Gibraltar from Tangier, and that the cruisers will return to Gibraltar on the 21st instant from visiting the Morocco coast ports.

My Lords would be glad to be informed whether Lord Salisbury considers that the squadron may revert to the disposal of the Commander-in-chief.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. D. AWDRY.

No. 134.

Lloyd's to Foreign Office.—(Received August 15.)

Sir, *Lloyd's, London, August 14, 1895.*

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Committee of Lloyd's, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant with regard to the "Benalder," and to beg that you will be so good as to express the thanks of my Committee to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for his Lordship's action in connection with this matter.

On the receipt of the 3,000 dollars, I shall be grateful if you will allow this amount to be forwarded to Lloyd's, in order that it may be distributed amongst those interested.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. HOZIER, *Secretary.*

No. 135.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 17.)

(No. 108 A.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August 9, 1895.*

WITH reference to my telegram No. 68 of the 8th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith translation of the letter I have addressed to the Vizier requesting that the British Vice-Consul at Fez be recognized by the Moorish Government in the same form as that in which the French Vice-Consul had been recognized.

I further beg to inclose copy of a despatch from Mr. Vice-Consul Macleod, informing me that the French Minister, when paying him a farewell visit before leaving Fez, stated to him that the question of the recognition of their Vice-Consul had been formally and satisfactorily settled in writing, and that the Governor of Fez had paid the Vice-Consul, M. de Marcilly, an official visit.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 135.

Mr. White to the Vizier.

(Translation.)
(Compliments.) *Tangier, August 8, 1895 (Safar 17, 1313).*

I HAVE learnt that the Sultan in his wisdom has now no longer any objection to the appointment of Consuls at Fez, and that, in accordance with His Majesty's orders, the French Vice-Consul has been recognized in a formal manner, the Governor of Fez having been instructed to enter into official relations with him, and having accordingly paid him an official visit.

And I have been expecting to receive a letter from your Excellency acquainting me with this, and informing me that Shereefian orders had been given regarding the British Vice-Consul identic with those given regarding the French Vice-Consul. But, as I have not yet heard from your Excellency on the subject, I now write to request you, O friend, to bring this to the notice of His Majesty, in order that the necessary Shereefian orders

may be issued, for I am convinced that His Shereefian Majesty, who has always evinced his friendship for our country, could not have intended that the Vice-Consul at Fez of another nation be recognized before our Vice-Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 135.

Vice-Consul Macleod to Mr. White.

Sir, *Fez, August* 5, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the French Minister, M. de Monbel, called here this forenoon to say good-bye, as he is leaving Fez at 3 o'clock.

M. de Monbel said he wished to inform me that that their Fez Vice-Consul's recognition question was settled formally and satisfactorily in writing, and that the Basha Dris Bil Allam had paid M. de Marcilly his official visit.

His Excellency added that he had been very pleased to observe that the French Vice-Consul and I were good friends, and he hoped we would always remain so, and co-operate heartily together.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. McIVER MACLEOD.

No. 136.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 17.)

(No. 109 A.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 12, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to report that Her Majesty's ships "Collingwood," "Barfleur," "Rodney," and "Fearless" arrived here from Gibraltar on the evening of the [?] instant, and exchanged salutes with the town batteries on arrival.

On the following morning I accompanied Captain Jenkings, Senior Officer in command of the squadron, to call on Sid Hadj Mohammed Torres, the visit being returned by his Excellency at once.

Her Majesty's ship "Arethusa," which had been detained at Gibraltar in order to effect some slight repairs, arrived here early in the morning of the 10th instant.

The squadron left Tangier at 4 o'clock this morning, the battle-ships returning to Gibraltar, and the cruisers proceeding to the western ports, with the intention of spending two days at Dar-al-baida, and a day at each of the other ports, returning to Tangier on the 20th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 137.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 17.)

(No. 242.)
My Lord, *San Sebastian, August* 10, 1895.

YESTERDAY the Duke of Tetuan, hearing I was paying a visit in the hotel at which he resides, said he wished to see me.

His Excellency read me a telegram from Tangier. He said that almost at the time he was discussing the terms of the answer to the Moorish Government on the subject of travelling in Morocco, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, together with the Chargé d'Affaires of Italy, had presented their reply to the Moorish Minister. His Excellency said he had not anticipated such expedition, as a further meeting of foreign Representatives had been arranged for finally settling the terms of the representation to be made, and he had hoped for some reply from your Lordship to his representations, although willing to subordinate his views to those of Her Majesty's Government.

The German and Spanish Ministers, on hearing of this incident, had agreed to send in a note on their own account, in which, for the sake of uniformity, they would adopt the proposals made by the British and Italian Legations, but adding some reserves on the general principles involved. The French Chargé d'Affaires was awaiting instructions.

The Duke of Tetuan, in his reply to Señor Ojeda, had enjoined him to conform himself to the requirements of the English note.

His Excellency seemed somewhat disturbed at the occurrence. He said that with the object of securing uniformity he had resolved to adopt the decision of Her Majesty's Government, even though it might overlook the points which, in his judgment, required modification, and he thought the absence of identic language and action would weaken the force of the steps taken.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 138.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 17.)

(No. 244.)
My Lord, *San Sebastian, August* 10, 1895.

THE following telegram appeared in the "Imparcial" of yesterday, dated Paris, the 8th August, 9 P.M. :—

"The telegraphic agencies transmit from Madrid the declaration attributed to an intimate friend of Señor Cánovas that Spain would serve the interests of England in Morocco in return for the moral support England has given to Spain against the doubtful policy of the United States in the affairs of Cuba.

"This supposed approximation of Spain and England is badly received here."

Rumours of this kind are sure to be current, and I only mention this one from the circumstance that the telegram appears in the "Imparcial," a journal of some importance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 139.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 17.)

(No. 247.)
My Lord, *San Sebastian, August* 11, 1895.

THE telegram mentioned in my despatch No. 244 of yesterday attracted so much notice that the "Epoca," the special organ of Señor Cánovas, has published the following disavowal :—

"The news published yesterday afternoon in nearly all the newspapers stating that the Government had ordered the squadron to proceed to Cadiz, Algeciras, and Tangier, in agreement with England, and to pay that nation for a pretended service, is a pure fable invented without the remotest foundation.

"England did not in any way intervene in the question of the 'Alliance,' nor had she any more information on the subject than what was said in the periodicals, it being one of a nature to be treated as was the case between the two Powers interested.

"The Squadron of Instruction, which assisted at the festivities of Kiel, together with the other military navies of Europe, instead of now remaining shut up in Ferrol, is also going to show its flag with the other nations who have ships on the coast of Africa and its neighbourhood.

"Neither more nor less. This journey, arranged with no one, nor discussed with any nation, there being no reason for so doing, will be of short duration, and the squadron will before long return to Ferrol, whence it will present itself to Her Majesty the Queen-Regent in the waters of San Sebastian.

"It appears impossible that the leisure of summer can give rise to fancies so wild as those invented by certain journals."

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 140.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 17.)

(No. 250.)

My Lord, *San Sebastian, August* 15, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copy and translation of an article from the "Epoca," the Government organ, on the subject of the establishment of foreign Consular Agents at Fez.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure in No. 140.

Extract from the "Epoca" of August 12, 1895.

(Translation.)

THE question so often mooted of establishing European Consulates at Fez has again arisen. This resurrection of an old problem coincides with the sending of various squadrons to Tangier.

The "Epoca" has clearly defined the signification of the presence of our ships in this naval manifestation of different nations. They are there, as they were at Kiel, among the many military navies of Europe, to show their flag among those of other countries, and there they will remain without our Government having made any previous agreement with any one, since there was nothing to agree about. There is therefore no reason to associate their visit in any way with the question of the Consulates in Fez.

Spain has the right to name one, according to the Treaty of Tetuan, ratified by that of Marrakesh. It is a different thing, however, to take the initiative in this question, which may be delayed until it is convenient to settle it, and which the Spanish Government has delayed ever since 1860.

Our meaning is that Spain, in this matter, must act in conformity with those nations bound to defend their interests in Morocco, though they are not so great as ours.

Señor Don Fermin Figuera, who has studied African problems, treats this one with great moderation from his point of view, and as in such matters it is desirable to gather all opinions, we think our readers will be glad to see the following article of our distinguished collaborator:—

"When Sir Charles Euan-Smith, soon after assuming his post as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain in Morocco, was preparing his journey to the capital of the Sultan he frequently consulted his illustrious chief, the Marquess of Salisbury, as to the attitude he was to observe for the better management of the many points that formed the object of his mission.

"In one of his communications he asked to be authorized to obtain from the Maghzen the strict observance of the rights already possessed by the English Government as to the execution of Treaties.

"These rights included the faculty of establishing Consulates in all the towns of the Empire, without excluding Fez, Mequinez, or Marrakesh. It must be observed that the rights invoked by Sir Charles were not the result of Conventions concluded between his Government and that of the Sultan, but of the Treaty of Wad-Ras, in which Spain stipulated for herself the right of establishing these Consulates.

"The Foreign Office did not appear very eager to establish an agent in Fez with an official character, since the Marquess of Salisbury not only did not give his Representative in Tangier the authorization he solicited, but in his communication of the 24th March, 1892, when answering the demand for instructions, he made no mention whatever on the question of the Consulates.

"As, however, this point formed a part of Sir Charles Euan-Smith's programme, he, notwithstanding the disagreeable turn negotiations had taken, seized the opportunity of a lull to obtain that the Sultan should receive Mr. MacIvor* as British Vice-Consul in Fez.

"Elated by this success, the only one he was to obtain during his unfortunate mission, he committed the imprudence of ostentatiously preparing the staff and the flag

* The real name is Macleod.

which were to be placed on the Consular house, adding that he would lose no time in hoisting the British flag on the house occupied by the new Vice-Consul in the Kouass quarter.

"This news flew through the town, whose normal population had been swollen by savage hordes who had come from neighbouring villages for the feast of Ait Kleber.

"The excitement of these fanatics rose to such a pitch that, at 10 o'clock at night, the Governor thought fit to increase by 200 men the guard in care of the Embassy, and to patrol the town himself at the head of a strong body of cavalry.

"Before the threatening attitude of the Fassis, and to avoid a conflict of which the issues were difficult to foresee, the Representative of Great Britain desisted, and passed the day without hoisting the British flag on the Consulate.

"But more serious events occurred on the 5th July, which we will give according to Sir Charles Euan-Smith's telegram of the 6th to the Marquess of Salisbury, and published at the time in the Blue Book.

"The English Envoy's words are as follows:—

"'With reference to my telegram of the 16th of last month, I have to inform your Excellency of a new and more determined attempt made by the Governor of Fez to raise a disturbance against the Europeans.

"'Yesterday, the first day of the feast of the Baïram, there took place a hostile demonstration which it is impossible not to take into serious account. A paid crowd of 500 youths, armed with sticks, assembled at the instigation of a patrol of soldiers sent for that purpose by the Governor.

"'When the First Interpreter attached to my Mission, who is also Vice-Consul, passed casually among the groups collected about our residence, with other Europeans and Americans, and escorted by servants of the Legation, they were hissed at, insulted, and stones were thrown, the lower population following in this the personal suggestions of the Khalifa of the Governor.'

"We will now add on our own account that, according to trustworthy information communicated to the Ministers of Spain, Italy, and France by the Heads of the Military Commissions residing at the Court of the Sultan, the disturbance was caused by the belief among the lower populace that the British flag was to be hoisted again, while really the intention was to take it from the house of the British Minister, who had already decided to leave Fez, to that of Consul-General MacIvor.

"We recall these facts to prove that the establishment of Consulates in the towns in the interior of the Empire, and especially those where the Sultan habitually resides, is not so simple a matter as at first sight appears, for even without causing serious troubles it might occasion considerable conflicts.

"It is clear that our right to establish a Consulate at Fez is evident, and anterior to any which other nations may invoke.

"We shall certainly establish one, whenever our Government determines to do so, but it is not improbable that we may have to lament such occurrences as those which happened during Sir C. Euan-Smith's residence, and they may lead us to further expeditions and wars costing much blood and much money.

"According to our view, we do not think our Government has cause to be anxious about Consulates in the interior, nor does their establishment infringe the policy of the *status quo* proclaimed by Señor Cánovas del Castillo in the Conference of Madrid, 1880, followed up with unshaken firmness by the illustrious chief of the Conservative party, and by the distinguished persons who under his presidency have occupied the Foreign Office. The danger is elsewhere, and one must be blind not to see it.

"From Golea the French are advancing steadily, and it seems they have already reached Gourara, one of the oases of Touat, a region our neighbours consider as *res nullius*, and of which they pretend to possess themselves without taking in account the rights of the Sultan.

"We do not doubt that our Government, and other European Governments interested in the preservation of the *status quo* in the Empire of Morocco, will give these important facts all the attention they deserve to defeat the success of the plans which would not only destroy the present lawful state of the region of the Moghreb, but might produce the most serious international conflict, and bring about the dismemberment of the Empire of Morocco."

No. 141.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 17.)

(No. 75.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August* 17, 1895.

WAR-SHIPS at Tangier: my telegram No. 74.
The Spanish fleet left for Cadiz at 10 A.M.

No. 142.

Mr. Edwardes to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 19.)

(No. 133. Most Confidential.)
My Lord, *Rome, August* 6, 1895.

WITH reference to Mr. White's telegram No. 56 of the 22nd ultimo, to your Lordship's telegram No. 31 to Mr. White of the 23rd ultimo, and to Mr. White's telegram No. 58 of the 24th ultimo, copies of which appear in the Confidential Blue Print which I received by yesterday's messenger, relative to the endeavours of the French Minister at Tangier to obtain, during his late visit to Fez, the signature of the Moorish Government of a document which would practically place Morocco under French protection, I took an opportunity last night of inquiring of Baron Blanc if he had received any information respecting the action of the French Minister in this connection. His Excellency said that he would readily give me cognizance of the reports which he had received, and that with this view he would send Signor Maissa, his Excellency's Acting Chef de Cabinet, to read to me the despatches which had reached him on the subject.

Accordingly, Signor Maissa called upon me this morning and read to me two telegrams from one of the interpreters at the Italian Legation at Tangier, who happened to be at Fez. This gentleman, in accordance with the desire of the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sid Gharnit, asked that the information he was sending should be treated as secret.

The first telegram stated that the document to which M. de Monbel, the French Minister, was endeavouring to obtain the signature of the Moorish Government, would contain an undertaking on the part of the latter that no cession to a foreign Power of even the smallest portion of territory should be made by the Government of Morocco without the consent of France; neither should any concession with regard to railways, roads, banks, &c., or of any nature whatever be made without France being previously informed, and in such matters France should always have the preference if she asked for it.

This communication was made by M. de Monbel verbally, and Sid Gharnit, it appears, asked M. de Montbel to put his request in writing, which the French Minister refused to do, but, if I understood the report correctly, a Memorandum setting forth the French proposals was ultimately sent to Sid Gharnit. The inducements held out to the Moorish Government were that by signing the undertaking in question the Sultan's position and the tranquillity of the country would be ensured.

The second telegram, bearing the date, I think, of the 29th ultimo, was very short, simply stating that Sid Gharnit had replied to the Memorandum of the French Minister to the effect that the Moorish Government were unable to enter into any engagement by which the independence of the country might be compromised.

I begged M. Maissa to express to Baron Blanc my best thanks for the communication of the reports he had just read to me, and told him that I should not fail to communicate to your Lordship his Excellency's wish that the information contained therein should be treated as most confidential.

In view of the information conveyed to your Lordship in Mr. White's telegram No. 58 of the 24th ultimo, to the effect that he had learnt that the Vizier of Morocco had been able to stop any idea of the establishment of a French Protectorate in that country, I have not thought it incumbent on me to report by telegraph the contents of this despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. G. EDWARDES.

No. 143.

Mr. Edwardes to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 19.)

(No. 138.)
My Lord, *Rome, August* 13, 1895.

IN my despatch No. 130 of the 3rd instant I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a note which I had received from Baron Blanc, stating that he had again instructed M. d'Aspremont, the Italian Representative at Tangier, to act generally in complete accord with his British colleague, and especially with regard to the question of reply to be sent to the note of the Moorish Government relative to travellers in Morocco.

Baron Blanc added that the Italian Representative had been at the same time informed that the Italian Government could not accept the draft of the reply proposed by the Spanish Representative; and that M. d'Aspremont had been instructed to adopt that proposed by Mr. White, together with the modifications in the last paragraph referred to in your Lordship's despatch No. 120 of the 22nd ultimo.

Two days ago M. Maissa, who is acting as Head of the permanent Staff at the Foreign Office during Baron Blanc's absence, spoke to me on this subject, and said that a report had been received from their Representative at Tangier, inclosing a copy of the reply that he had, on the 29th ultimo, sent in to the Moorish Government. The Minister for Foreign Affairs had telegraphed to M. d'Aspremont on that same date in the sense desired by your Lordship's despatch No. 120.

M. Maissa told me that, after careful comparison of the reply sent in by M. d'Aspremont to the Moorish Government with the note which I had addressed to Baron Blanc on the 25th ultimo, he thought he had discovered some slight differences in the form, and perhaps in the sense of the letter of M. d'Aspremont, and the draft reply of Mr. White, especially with regard to the modification relative to the necessity that foreigners, &c., should be accompanied on their journeys by an escort.

"At first sight," M. Maissa said, "it would appear as if M. d'Aspremont had not strictly obeyed his instructions."

As, however, the date of M. d'Aspremont's letter to the Government of Morocco was the 29th ultimo, and that the telegram sent to him by Baron Blanc bore the same date, M. Maissa thought that it was possible that the latter had only reached M. d'Aspremont after the dispatch of the Italian reply to its destination.

M. d'Aspremont's general instructions were, M. Maissa said, that he should act, on all occasions, in perfect accord with his British colleague, and consequently he could not but hope that the Italian reply had been shown to, and been thought satisfactory by, Mr. White.

I have the honour to inclose herein a copy and translation of the Italian reply to the letter of the Moorish Government, which M. Maissa has been kind enough to send to me privately, in order that your Lordship may have the opportunity of judging the identity of its general sense with that of Mr. White's reply.

M. Maissa, during the conversation I had with him on the subject, more than once expressed the hope that M. d'Aspremont's letter would be found to satisfy the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, as the instructions, both general and special, which that gentleman has invariably received from the Italian Government have always been to the effect that he should act entirely in harmony with Her Majesty's Representative at Tangier.

In comparing the two replies your Lordship will see that that of M. d'Aspremont is more brief, and enters less into detail than that of Mr. White, but the considerations are, I venture to think, materially identic.

It is only in the modification proposed by Mr. White in his despatch No. 94 of the 10th July last, and approved by Her Majesty's Government, that a more substantial difference would appear to exist.

Mr. White proposed that the last paragraph of the original reply be modified, so as to show "that the escort is only necessary when foreigners are travelling at a distance from the sea-ports; and to point out that a heavier responsibility would be incurred by the Moorish Government should an escort be refused on the demand of a British subject through a Consular officer." The passage in M. d'Aspremont's letter in this connection runs thus:—

"Debbo inoltre avvertire l'Eccellenza vostra che se le autorità Marocchine si rifutano di dare i soldati richiesti per scortare i viaggiatori Italiani (ai quali non si può

far sopportare le consequenze dello stato attuale delle cose), gli amministrati nostri, dopo averne dato contezza ai Governatori, potranno metersi in viaggio; ma se qualchecosa accadesse loro il mio Governo si riserva di chiedere maggiori riparazioni e la punizione delle autorità Marocchine."*

Your Lordship will see that, in M. d'Aspremont's letter, no mention is made of the heavier responsibility which would be incurred by the Moorish Government should an escort be refused to a would-be traveller through a Consular officer.

Should your Lordship, however, consider thar M. d'Aspremont's reply is sufficiently identic in its sense with that of Mr. White, I venture to suggest that I may be authorized to inform M. Maissa that Her Majesty's Government have expressed themselves satisfied with the co-operation of M. d'Aspremont with the British Representative at Tangier; and had instructed me to thank him, M. Maissa, for the communication of the Italian reply.

M. Maissa, on the occasion of my interview with him, gave such marked signs of regret, that M. d'Aspremont had not, by more accuracy of words, carried out the wishes of Her Majesty's Government and those of Baron Blanc, that I have ventured to trouble your Lordship at some length on the subject, and to make the above suggestion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. G. EDWARDES.

Inclosure in No. 143.

M. d'Aspremont to the Moorish Commissioner for Foreign Affairs.

(Translation.)
(Usual compliments.) *Tangier, July* 29, 1895.

THE Government of my august Sovereign, to whom I communicated your Excellency's note of the 4th Hegia, 1312, relating to the travelling of foreigners in the interior of Morocco, has instructed me to reply as follows:

His Majesty the Sultan, whom God protect, and the Moorish Government, are aware of the friendly sentiments entertained by Italy for Morocco, and of the continual desire of the same to facilitate, as far as is possible for His Majesty Abdul Agiz, the work of governing, and to ward off events which might cause embarrassment to the Makhzen.

Long before your Excellency addressed me the note to which I have the honour to answer, this Legation, inspired by the above sentiments, had, in consequence of the attitude of certain Kabyles of this country, warned Italian subjects, and protected subjects resident in Morocco, not to travel in the interior without an escort of soldiers, a warning which will continue to be given so long as the Legation thinks it necessary. However the principle cannot be accepted that the Italians should be absolutely forbidden, even temporarily, to travel in any part of the Empire, and the declaration of your Excellency declining all responsibility on behalf of the Moorish Government for any occurrences which might occur to foreigners who at present attempt to travel in the interior, is like the former proposition, contrary to the terms of the Treaties at present in force with this Empire. In addition I must warn your Excellency that, if the Moorish authorities refuse to supply the escort asked for by Italian travellers (who cannot be made to suffer for the present state of things [in the country]), persons under our protection, after having informed the Governors, shall be able to start on their journeys, and if anything should happen to them, my Government reserves to itself the right of claiming a greater reparation, and the punishment of the Moorish authorities.

The Government of the King has full confidence that His Majesty the Sultan, whom God protect, will take all the necessary measures to restore order throughout the Empire, the present state of things in a part of the country being dangerous to the interests of foreigners, and still more so to those of the Sultan.

(Signed) D'ASPREMONT.

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* (Translation.)—"In addition, I must warn your Excellency that if the Moorish authorities refuse to supply the escort asked for by Italian travellers (who cannot be made to suffer for the present state of things in the country), persons under our protection, after having informed the Governors, shall be able to start on their journeys, and if anything should happen to them my Government reserves to itself the right of claiming a greater reparation, and the punishment of the Moorish authorities."

No. 144.

Sir H. Rumbold to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 19.)

(No. 80.)
My Lord, *The Hague, August* 13, 1895.

THE Dutch Government received intelligence yesterday of the almost entire payment of the indemnity claimed by them from the Moorish Government for the piratical attack on the brig "Anna." The total sum demanded was 4,500*l.*, this including a payment of 200*l.* to an Insurance Company in France. The amount now handed over is 4,280*l.*, or 220*l.* short of what the Moorish Government had agreed to pay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HORACE RUMBOLD.

No. 145.

Sir E. Malet to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 19.)

(No. 184.)
My Lord, *Berlin, August* 17, 1895.

WITH reference to Mr. Gosselin's despatch No. 159 of the 29th June last, reporting the dispatch of a German squadron to Morocco, I have the honour to report that this naval demonstration has had the desired effect, and full satisfaction has been obtained from the Shereefian Government.

1. A sum of 200,000 fr. was paid over as an indemnity for the murder of Herr Rockstroh, which will be shared by the mother of the murdered man, by the Leipzig firm for which he was acting, and by the Imperial Government in part payment of the expenses incurred by the matter.

2. The balance of the indemnity for the murder of Herr Neumann, 50,000 fr., which was only due in October next, has also been paid up.

3. The Sultan has undertaken to remove the officials, whom the Imperial Government consider responsible for Herr Rockstroh's murder, and an official despatch in this sense has been addressed to the German Minister by the Shereefian Government.

4. Lastly, the Government have renewed their promise to bring the actual murderer to justice.

Some small incidental matters still remain for future settlement; but, in view of the ample amends enumerated above, orders were dispatched last week for the recall of the squadron from Tangier.

I have, &c.
(For Sir E. Malet),
(Signed) MARTIN GOSSELIN.

No. 146.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 19.)

(No. 64. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *San Sebastian, August* 18, 1895.

UNFAVOURABLE telegrams have been received from Morocco; the departure of Muley Arouf from the neighbourhood of Melilla, where the Riffs are hostile to the delimitation of the neutral zone, gives rise to the possibility of disturbances.

The news from Saffi is also unfavourable. I am unable to see the Duke of Tetuan until to-morrow afternoon.

(Secret.)

Her Majesty the Queen-Regent has granted an audience to the French Ambassador, probably on this subject, and I have received a private message stating that Her Majesty desires to see me.

No. 147.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 19, 1895.

I HAVE laid before the Marquess of Salisbury your letter of the 14th instant in regard to the movements of the detached squadron which was recently sent to the coast of Morocco, and I am directed by his Lordship to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the squadron in question may, in his opinion, now revert to the disposal of the Commander-in-chief.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 148.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 20.)

(No. 65.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *San Sebastian, August* 20, 1895.

MOROCCO. With reference to my telegram No. 64, the news of Araaf's departure, who is sent against some tribes in revolt, is confirmed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but at present disorders are not anticipated by the Governor of Melilla.

No. 149.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 21.)

(No. 254.)
My Lord, *San Sebastian, August* 19, 1895.

IN the "Imparcial," which arrived here yesterday, there appeared the following telegram:—

"According to news which yesterday began to circulate in Madrid, the Moors of the country round Melilla not only are not disposed to consent to the demarcation of the neutral zone, but are beginning to agitate in a form which may create apprehension of new disturbances.

"The serious part of the case is that Muley Araaf is not at Melilla. He has marched away with servants and baggage, and he has left not to return for the present, not only because he has been so ordered by his master and nephew, but of his own accord, his forces being insufficient to restrain the agitations of the Riffs.

"It is said that the diplomatic representations at Tangier, caused by late aggressions of the Riffs against Spanish soldiers and inhabitants of the place, do not advance as they should, notwithstanding the proved energy of our Minister, Señor Ojeda, as though there did not exist on the part of the Moorish Government that good will which should lead them to give us satisfaction for such just demands.

"Finally it is said that the visit of the Spanish squadron to the waters of Tangier is not foreign to these circumstances.

"Let us hope to see this news rectified."

The "Epoca," in reply, gives the following very mild contradiction. After quoting the statement in the "Imparcial," it goes on to observe:—

"For our part we must say that we do not know the exactitude of the reports reproduced by the 'Imparcial.'

"We have already stated what was meant by the dispatch of our ships to Tangier. But there would be nothing strange if the Government sought to obtain the completion of the stipulations of the Treaty of Tetuan, some of which were confirmed by the Treaty of Marrakesh, nor if they were to do so, thus correcting the old errors of the Liberal parties, and especially the last one committed by the Cabinet over which Señor Sagasta presided.

"The weak management of Señor Moret and Groizard, especially the latter, was characterized by the inconceivable complaisance which it displayed to the Moorish Sultan.

"It is natural that the Conservative Party should work that the Treaty of Marrakesh should be carried out, as by them it was concluded."

The telegraph with Madrid is interrupted, but the "Voz de Guipúzcoa" of this morning contains the following telegram dated yesterday morning:—

"Some think that the departure of Muley Araaf from the Melilla country is in obedience to orders received in consequence of the presence of our squadron at Tangier, but in general the journey is considered as a flight, which is attributed to the state of the Empire, and particularly of the Riffs.

"It is doubtful whether Araaf will return to Melilla after this escape."

Yesterday's papers, confirmed by this morning's telegram, state that the news from Saffi is most grave.

The gates of the city have been closed from the fear of an assault by the Moorish rebels.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 150.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 99.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 21, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 108 of the 9th instant, inclosing copy of a note which you had addressed to the Moorish Government, requesting that the British Vice-Consul at Fez might be recognized in the same form as that in which the French Vice-Consul had been recognized.

Your communication to the Grand Vizier on the subject is approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 151.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 26.)

(No. 110. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 13, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 103, Confidential, of the 1st instant, and to your Lordship's telegram No. 36 of this date, I have the honour to transmit herewith a translation of the confidential letter I have addressed to the Vizier warning him of the danger that would be incurred by the Court leaving Fez without taking proper precautions to insure the maintenance of order in that town and amongst the neighbouring tribes during the Sultan's absence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 151.

Mr. White to Cid Hamad Ben Moussa.

(Translation.)
(Compliments.) 21 *Safar*, 1313 (*August* 13, 1895).

IT has now for some time been commonly reported that it is the intention of the Sultan to leave Fez, and after visiting Mequinez to proceed to Morocco city; and more recently as the truth of this report has been apparently confirmed, there have been current in Tangier disquieting rumours to the effect that several of the northern tribes are in a state of unrest, and will rise as soon as the Sultan leaves Fez, and it is feared that there may be a repetition in the north of the disturbances lately prevalent in the Morocco district.

Her Majesty's Government, always solicitous for the welfare of this country, and desirous of seeing the Government of His Shereefian Majesty firmly established and strong, have, upon hearing these reports, instructed me to address your Excellency in this confidential form, in order to point out the great danger that would be incurred were

the Sultan to depart from Fez without first taking such precautions as would render a rising of the tribes impossible.

It is not necessary to remind a person of intelligence like your Excellency that the consequences of a rising near Fez would be far more serious than those of the rising in the Morocco district, for not only would the prestige of the Sultan's Government in the country be seriously affected thereby, but there would also be grave danger of complications with foreign Powers, for at Fez there are great numbers of foreign subjects and also much property belonging to foreigners, and some Powers might consider it necessary to take steps for their protection.

There is no good [? doubt] that a good effect would be produced by the Sultan visiting the southern portions of his dominions if His Majesty could at the same time assure the maintenance of order in the north, but the bad effect of disorders at Fez and in the north would more than counterbalance any good produced by His Majesty's presence in the south.

I therefore earnestly request your Excellency to explain all this to the Sultan, and urge His Majesty to postpone his departure from Fez, unless His Majesty is able to leave there an intelligent and capable official, in whom absolute confidence can be reposed, invested with authority over all other officials, and provided with a sufficient number of reliable, well-equipped, and well-paid troops to enable him to maintain order.

And I request your Excellency further to explain to the Sultan that it is the regard and friendship of Her Majesty's Government for His Shereefian Majesty that have prompted it to instruct me to tender this advice.

Peace.

No. 152.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 26.)

(No. 113.)

My Lord, *Tangier, August* 16, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to report that M. de Monbel, with the members of his staff, arrived at Tangier on the morning of the 14th instant on his return from his recent mission to the Moorish Court at Fez.

Dr. Linares, the French Confidential Agent at the Court, returned with M. de Monbel, and proceeds to France on leave of absence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 153.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 26.)

(No. 114.)

My Lord, *Tangier, August* 19, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 108 of the 9th instant, inclosing translation of a letter I had addressed the Grand Vizier requesting that the British Vice-Consul at Fez be officially recognized in the same form as the French Vice-Consul, I have the honour to transmit herewith translation of the reply I have received from the Vizier, in which he leads one to infer that the French Vice-Consul has not been definitely recognized, and that the matter is still to be discussed with the French Government by an Envoy to be sent to Paris for that purpose.

The Vizier explains that he had not communicated with me before on the subject as, when at the Court, Sir E. Satow had undertaken to point out to Her Majesty's Government the objections to the establishment of Vice-Consuls at Fez, and he was waiting to learn the result of Sir E. Satow's representations.

The Vizier evidently refers to the conversation held by Sir E. Satow with the Sultan when taking leave, as reported in his despatch No. 43 of the 15th April.

The French Minister informs me that he received an official letter from the Vizier stating that the French Vice-Consul was recognized, and that Kaïd Dris Ben Alam, the Principal Governor of Fez, was ordered to enter into official relations with him, a letter to that effect being transmitted to him for delivery to the Governor. M. de Monbel added that this letter was drawn up in very satisfactory terms, containing precise

instructions to the Governor to attend to the Vice-Consul's representations, and holding him responsible for the settlement of all questions.

The Vice-Consul's official relations will thus be solely with Kaïd Dris Ben Alam, who is Chamberlain as well as Governor, and has authority over the other Governors of the Fez district. This arrangement is considered by M. de Monbel as more satisfactory than if the Vice-Consul had direct relations with each of the Governors.

In accordance with an arrangement previously made, M. de Marcilly, the French Vice-Consul, called officially on Kaïd Dris Ben Alam, who paid him a formal return visit two days later. Since then, M. de Monbel informs me, the Vice-Consul has had occasion to address himself to the Governor on various matters, and has always found him ready to pay every attention to his representations.

It would thus appear that the French Vice-Consul has, in fact, been recognized in a more formal and definitive manner than the Vizier's letter would lead one to suppose. M. de Monbel, however, did mention to me that the Moorish Government still entertained hopes of obtaining the withdrawal of the Vice-Consul, but he said nothing of the projected visit to Paris with that object.

Under the circumstances I have the honour to request your Lordship's instructions as to whether I should inform the Vizier that Her Majesty's Government have given full consideration to the argument put forward by the Shereefian Government, and are quite ready to discuss the subject further should the French Government withdraw their Vice-Consul in consequence of the representations that may be made by the Envoy the Sultan proposes to send to Paris for that purpose; but that, in the meantime, the French Vice-Consul having been formally and officially recognized, Her Majesty's Government feel themselves bound to require that the same treatment be extended to their Vice-Consul, and have therefore instructed me to request that the British Vice-Consul be recognized and placed in official relations with the local authority at Fez without further delay.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 153.

Cid Hamad Ben Moussa to Mr. White.

(Translation.)

(After salutations.) 22 *Safar*, 1313 (*August* 13, 1895).

WE received your letter advising your information of the establishment of a French Vice-Consulate at Fez, and that he has been granted permission to deal with the Fez authorities, and that, when the news of this did not reach you in the customary way, you wrote asking for information. We take note of the same. We have advised the Sultan of this, and he has authorized us to reply.

The reason of the delay in our advising you was that when Mr. Satow was at Court and asked to have a Consul at Fez, it was shown to him the evils that would accrue to both parties, and he promised that he would, on returning, point them out to his Government, and he would come to an understanding with them on the subject, and, up to the present, we have not received his reply as to what he has arranged with them. When the French Minister came to the Court, he came furnished with an order from his Government to place one, and he would not accept our reasons against it.

We then determined to send an Envoy to his Government to point out the evils of appointing a Consul, evils that every right-minded person will see are justified.

If this Government accepts the reasons and withdraws the Consul, well and good; if not, we will advise you immediately, to preserve the friendship and honour existing between the two nations. If this is proved to you it will remove the difficulty, and show our reasons for not having advised you. We are aware of your idea that this Government is eager to show every attention that should be paid to your Government, and we would not wish to neglect any of your rights, as is customary in all dealings with us.

Finished.

(Signed) HAMAD BEN MOUSSA BEN HAMAD.

No. 154.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 26.)

(No. 115.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 20, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 109 of the 12th instant, reporting the visit of the British Squadron, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Her Majesty's ships "Arethusa" and "Fearless" returned to Tangier this morning, and proceed to Gibraltar this afternoon to join the rest of the squadron.

Captain Langley, of Her Majesty's ship "Arethusa," informs me that he was able to communicate with all the ports except Laraiche.

The country in the neighbourhood of Saffi was still in an unsettled state, and merchants complained that they were suffering heavy losses from the long continuance of the disturbances; but at all the other ports Captain Langley found tranquillity prevailing.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 155.

North-West African Company to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 26.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, London, August* 23, 1895.

REFERRING to an interview with Sir Thomas H. Sanderson on the 15th instant, I am instructed by the Directors of the North-West African Company to forward copies of two documents, signed by the Governor and Administrator appointed by the Sultan of Morocco to take over the Settlement at Cape Juby, in acknowledgment that this Company had delivered to the said officials the whole of the property purchased by the Sultan from the Company.

Document No. 1 refers to the buildings on the shore only, which were delivered on the 3rd July last, and document No. 2, dated the 5th July last, is an acknowledgment of the complete delivery of the property.

The Directors respectfully draw the attention of your Lordship to the fact that the second half of the purchase-money in respect of Cape Juby, amounting to 25,000*l.*, is due and payable by the Sultan on the 19th September next, and they trust that your Lordship will give the necessary instructions thereon to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier.

I am, &c.
(For North-West African Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 155.

Minute dated July 3, 1895.

(Translation.)

AT Cape Juby, or Tarfaya, there being present, this 3rd day of July, 1895 (9th Muharram, 1313), Sid Hamad-el-Sheradi-el-Shebani, the Governor of Tarfaya, and Sid Dris Ben Abdeljabil-el-Fusi, the Administrator of Tarfaya, representing and appointed by His Shereefian Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, and George Raynor, the Secretary, and Thomas Waller Bates, the Manager, of the North-West African Company (Limited), of London and of Cape Juby, acting on behalf of the said Company, the said George Raynor and Thomas Waller Bates did deliver and hand over to the said Governor and Administrator the buildings on the land at Cape Juby agreed to be handed over and delivered under an Agreement made on the 13th March, 1895 (16th Ramadan, 1312), and signed by Hamad Ben Moussa Ben Hamad, representing His Shereefian Majesty the

Sultan of Morocco, and Mr. Ernest Satow, representing Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and the said Governor and Administrator did accept and receive delivery of the same, as appears by the signatures affixed hereunto by all the parties.

(Seal of the Governor.)
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR.
T. W. BATES.

Witness:
(Signed) J. P. PIPON, *Captain, R.N.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 155.

Minute dated July 5, 1895.

(Translation.)

AT Cape Juby, or Tarfaya, there being present, this 5th day of July, 1895 (11th Muharram, 1313), Sid Hamad-el-Sheradi-el-Shebani, the Governor of Tarfaya, and Sid Dris Ben Abdeljabil-el-Fusi, the Administrator of Tarfaya, representing and appointed by His Shereefian Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, and George Raynor, the Secretary, and Thomas Waller Bates, the Manager, of the North-West African Company (Limited), of London and of Cape Juby, acting on behalf of the said Company, the said George Raynor and Thomas Waller Bates did deliver and hand over to the said Governor and Administrator the buildings on the land and on the reef, together with the cannon thereon, and the whole of the property at Cape Juby agreed to be handed over and delivered under an Agreement made the 13th March, 1895 (16th Ramadan, 1312), and signed by Hamad Ben Moussa Ben Hamad, representing His Shereefian Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, and Mr. Ernest Satow, representing Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and the said Governor and Administrator did accept and receive delivery of the same, as appears by the signatures and seals affixed hereunto by all the parties.

(Seal of the Governor.) (Signed) GEORGE RAYNOR.
(L.S. of Company.) T. W. BATES.
Witness:
(Signed) J. M. FAIR,
Lieutenant, R.N.

No. 156.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 102. Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 28, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 110, Confidential, of the 13th instant, inclosing copy of the confidential letter which you have addressed to the Vizier warning him of the serious consequences that would probably arise if proper precautions were not taken to insure the maintenance of order at Fez and the neighbourhood of that city during the absence of the Sultan.

The terms of your communication to his Excellency are approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 157.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 103.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 28, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 114 of the 19th instant, forwarding translation of the letter which you have received from the Vizier in regard to the recognition of the British Vice-Consul at Fez.

I approve the terms of the reply which you propose to make to this communication.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 158.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 104.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 28, 1895.

WITH reference to Mr. Satow's despatch No. 61 of the 18th May last, and to subsequent correspondence in regard to the transfer to the Moorish Government of the property of the North-West African Company at Cape Juby, I transmit to you herewith copy of a letter from the Company,* inclosing copies of two documents relating to that arrangement.

In accordance with the wish expressed by the Directors of the Company, I have to request that you will take such steps as you may consider advisable with a view to insure the payment by the Sultan of the second half of the purchase-money, amounting to 25,000*l.*, which becomes due on the 19th September proximo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 159.

Mr. Farache to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 29.)

My Lord, 23, *Broughton Street, Cheetham, Manchester, August* 26, 1895.

I BEG respectfully to inform your Lordship that I am a Conservative elector and British subject by naturalization; certificate, No. 1174, dated 27th November, 1873, signed by the Right Hon. R. Lowe. Also, that I have been doing an export and import trade with Morocco for many years, and have lately decided to appoint Mr. Abraham Joseph Laredo my agent at Tangier, with a view to extending my business connections with London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, and Glasgow houses, not to mention those in this city. I, therefore, applied to the British Consul, Mr. Herbert E. White, at Tangier, to grant my agent a semsar's (broker's) certificate, which he refused on the grounds that I am only naturalized, and not British-born. If he is justified in refusing to grant me this privilege I humbly beg your Lordship to condescend to intervene, and apply to the Moorish Government on my behalf, and that of my nephew, Mr. Solomon Joseph Laredo, who is also a merchant trading with the above-mentioned towns, and a naturalized British subject, 1894, for our renunciation as Moorish subjects, as there is no registration of births, &c., in Morocco, and no conscription, nor any reason, in fact, why we should be retained; and this renunciation is most essential to enable us to improve British trade with Morocco, and at the same time enjoy all the privileges of British subjects; and we, as respectable merchants, would bind ourselves not to enter into conflict with any of the Kaïds, Governors, or any other officers of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco. If we were to apply to the Moorish Government direct, they would not deign to reply to us; besides, there are no forms of application of any kind in that country.

Thanking your Lordship in anticipation of your kind and favourable reply, I pray for your welfare and prosperity in everything.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) MOSES A. FARACHE.

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* No. 155.

No. 160.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 29.)

(No. 76.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, August* 29, 1895.

ROCKSTROH murder: my telegram No. 69.

Six Moors have been caught and placed in the prison of Mazagan. All of them are alleged to have been connected with the crime. No doubt is felt about the identify of at least two of them.

No. 161.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 30.)

(No. 116.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 21, 1895.

A GREAT deal of comment has been caused by the reception given to Mulai Ali, the elder of the two sons of the late Shereef of Wazan by his English wife, on his return from France, where he has been studying at the Military College at Toulouse.

The young Shereef arrived in the French mail-boat viâ Oran, and, notice having been given a few days previously to his many partizans in this neighbourhood, a large number of men from the surrounding tribes came in to meet him, the town being filled all day with armed men firing blank cartridges in token of rejoicing.

Mulai Ali was received on landing by the Algerian Assistant Chancelier of the French Legation, accompanied by two cavasses, and the landing-place and adjoining beach were densely crowded with Moors who had come to welcome the young Shereef, and fired several volleys by way of salute.

On several occasions when the late Shereef returned from visiting Algeria a similar reception was accorded him; but this is the first time that a demonstration on so large a scale has been organized, and it is not without some significance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 162.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 30.)

(No. 117.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 21, 1895.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 32 of the 24th ultimo, instructing me to inform the Sultan and the Moorish Government that Her Majesty the Queen had appointed Sir Arthur Nicolson to be her Envoy in Morocco in succession to Sir E. Satow, I have the honour to transmit herewith translation of a letter I have received from the Vizier in reply to the communication I addressed him on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 162.

Cid Hamad-ben-Moussa to Mr. White.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) 13 *Safar*, 1313 (*August* 5, 1895).

WE received your letter informing us that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has appointed Sir Arthur Nicolson, K.C.I.E., C.B., Minister Plenipotentiary, to

proceed to Tangier to replace the Minister Satow, who has left. You also requested me to inform His Shereefian Majesty of this, that he might be aware of it.

We have brought all you said to his knowledge, and he says he is welcome.

Finished.

(Signed) HAMAD-BEN-MOUSSA-BEN-HAMAD.

No. 163.

Foreign Office to Mr. Farache.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 30, 1895.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, requesting the assistance of Her Majesty's Government to obtain a broker's certificate for your agent at Tangier, Mr. A. J. Laredo.

I am to state that Lord Salisbury will consult Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier on the subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 164.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 105.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 31, 1895.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copy of a letter from Mr. M. A. Farache, of Manchester,* requesting the intervention of Her Majesty's Government to obtain a broker's certificate for Mr. A. J. Laredo, whom he has recently appointed his agent at Tangier.

I should be glad to receive your observations on this application, as it appears that Mr. Farache has already been in communication with you on the subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 165.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 2.)

(No. 118. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, August* 26, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 114 of the 19th instant regarding the recognition by the Moorish Government of Vice-Consuls at Fez, I have the honour to report that meeting the French Minister yesterday he reverted to the subject, and inquired whether I proposed to take any step to obtain the recognition of our Vice-Consul. I answered merely that I should await instructions from your Lordship, and I observed that I had heard that the Moorish Government did not regard the recognition of the French Vice-Consul as final, and that they were about to send an Envoy to Paris to discuss the matter further.

M. de Monbel replied that he was aware there was some talk of sending an Envoy to Paris, but that their Vice-Consul had been definitively recognized, and he considered the matter as settled.

In answer to my inquiry, M. de Monbel added that there was no truth in the report that M. de Marcilly was about to proceed on leave of absence; he could not yet leave Fez, as to do so would give rise to misinterpretation.

The French Minister then remarked that he would not conceal from me his great regret that Her Majesty's Government did not appoint a Vice-Consul *de carrière* at Fez instead of a trading Vice-Consul, as one of the greatest objections of the Moorish Government would be removed thereby. What the Moorish Government fear is that certain other Powers would appoint at Fez trading Vice-Consuls, who would greatly abuse the right of protection.

* No. 159.

M. de Monbel paid a high tribute to the character of Mr. MacLeod, and said he was sure he would be incapable of committing any such abuses, but he regretted that we should establish a precedent for placing trading Vice-Consuls in towns of the interior.

He believed that the Spanish Government, which already has paid Vice-Consuls at the ports, would likewise appoint one at Fez, and then if England, France, and Spain had paid Consular officers, we could support the Moorish Government in maintaining the right, which he considered they had, to refuse to receive trading Consular officers.

I replied that, whilst fully concurring in his opinion that in a country like Morocco it is very desirable that only paid Consular officers should be appointed, I could not agree with him that the Moorish Government could refuse to recognize trading Consular officers appointed by any Power having a Treaty with Morocco containing the most-favoured-nation clause. Our Treaty of 1856, which establishes the right of appointing Consular officers at the ports and towns of Morocco, contains nothing to show that trading Consular officers may not be appointed; on the contrary, the 3rd Article, by stipulating that trading Vice-Consuls shall not enjoy certain privileges accorded to other Diplomatic and Consular officers, distinctly implies the right to appoint trading Vice-Consuls.

M. de Monbel, however, persisted in his view that the Moorish Government would be fully justified in refusing to recognize trading Vice-Consuls even at the ports, and he considered that they would be creating a dangerous precedent in recognizing them in the towns of the interior. He was aware that there was no clause in any Treaty expressly according them this right, but he was of opinion that the appointment of trading Consular officers was contrary to the spirit of the Treaties and especially of the Madrid Convention, which divides foreigners residing in Morocco into two categories, and defines the privileges to be enjoyed by each; it could not therefore be intended that any person should belong to both categories.

If M. de Monbel has held to the Vizier language similar to the above, the unwillingness of the Moorish Government to recognize Mr. Vice-Consul MacLeod, as evinced by the Vizier's letter to me of the 13th instant, is easily explained.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 166.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 4.)

(No. 264.)

My Lord, *San Sebastian, September* 1, 1895.

IN consequence of reported disturbances in Morocco, I asked the Duke of Tetuan whether a report in the papers was true of the approaching dispatch of a Spanish squadron to the Moorish coast. His Excellency assured me that he was not aware of it, and, further, that Spain would take no step concerning Morocco without first apprising this Embassy.

His Excellency went on to say that the Moors were in the habit of evading their engagements. They were now neglecting to fulfil three conditions of their last Treaty:—

1. They had not paid the last instalment of the indemnity due on the 22nd June. This is, however, a case of *force majeure*.

2. They were taking no step for the delimitation of the neutral zone at Melilla, which should be completed by the 24th February next.

3. Prince Muley Araaf had left Melilla without providing a substitute for himself, or leaving a garrison of 400 men, as laid down in the Treaty.

Spain had her hands too full with Cuba to take any active steps at present for securing the fulfilment of the different engagements. It would not be judicious, however, to leave quite unnoticed the neglect of the Moorish Government, and the squadron would probably, from time to time, visit the coast as a warning.

On each occasion, however, we should be informed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 167.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 37.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, September* 6, 1895.

APPLICATION to the Treasury for a salary of 400*l.* for Vice-Consul at Fez is in contemplation. In that case a commission would be given to Macleod, and he would not be permitted to trade. If this change were made at once, would it facilitate recognition of Vice-Consul, and obviate opposition mentioned in your despatch No. 118, Confidential, of the 26th ultimo?

No. 168.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 6, 1895.

IN reply to your letter of the 4th instant, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to state that your letter of the 23rd ultimo, inclosing copies of two documents signed by the Moorish officers who took over the settlement at Cape Juby, was duly received.

His Lordship noted that, as pointed out by your Directors, the second half of the purchase-money in respect of Cape Juby, amounting to 25,000*l.*, is due on the 19th instant, and the necessary instructions were sent at the time to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier accordingly.

I am to express regret that owing to inadvertence your letter was not sooner acknowledged.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 169.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received September 7.)

(No. 77.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September* 7, 1895.

FEZ Vice-Consulate recognition question: your Lordship's telegram No. 37.

We have never been directly or indirectly informed by the Sultan's Government themselves that they preferred a commissioned Consular officer. I think it would be better for us to await Vizier's reply to my letter to him, and which I have been given to understand will be satisfactory, unless French Minister's views as to undesirability of making precedent of recognizing trading Consular officer in Fez be shared by your Lordship.

No. 170.

The Marquess of Dufferin to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received September 11.)

(No. 242. Africa.)
My Lord, *Paris, September* 9, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship an extract from the "Matin," giving a detailed account of the visit paid by Commandant Godron and other officers of the military post at Géryville to Gourara, of which a brief report was contained in Mr. Howard's despatch No. 206, Africa, of the 6th ultimo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

Inclosure in No. 170.

Extract from the "Matin" of September 9, 1895.

LE VOYAGE DU COMMANDANT GODRON.—La question de la pénétration de l'influence Française dans le Gourara et les Oasis Sahariennes de Touat et de Figuig, question fort à l'ordre du jour depuis longtemps, semble avoir fait récemment un grand pas en avant.

Une Mission Française composée de quatre officiers de la garnison de Géryville (Sud Oranais), et dirigée par le Commandant Godron, Chef du Bureau Arabe de cette ville, et par le Lieutenant Sarton du Jouchay, Commandant le poste de El-Abiod-Sidi-Cheick, a pu, sous la conduite et la protection d'un Cheik puissant, Si-Kaddour-ben-Hamza, parcourir toutes les oasis du Gourara où partout elle a été reçue en amie.

Cette exploration, sur laquelle on est encore mal renseigné en France, a causé dans tout le Sud Oranais et dans les oasis une impression très favorable à l'extension de notre influence.

Nous avons la bonne fortune de tenir d'une personne très au courant des affaires indigènes, M. Th. Monbrun, Président de la Societé de Géographie d'Oran, les très intéressants renseignements qu'on va lire sur le voyage du Commandant Godron:

Le Gourara.

On comprend sous la dénomination de Gourara une série d'oasis peuplées et fertiles qui couvrent, dans le désert, une étendue d'environ 2,800 kilom. carrés. Ces oasis renferment 300 ksours répartis en neuf districts placés chacun sous l'autorité d'un Chef particulier.

Leur population, sur le chiffre de laquelle on ne peut être fixé exactement, a été cependant évaluée par plusieurs voyageurs à plus de 200,000 âmes. De race Maure, et de teint beaucoup plus foncé que l'Arabe du nord, le Gourarien se rapproche davantage, comme type, du Soudanais que de l'Algérien ou du Marocain.

Les districts principaux du Gourara sont: Hananfsa, Mechaza, et Aouguerout, et les centres de population les plus considérables sont les oasis d'In-Salah, de Tabel-Kosa, et de Tiner-Kouk.

En maintes circonstances, les Gourariens ont fait preuve à notre égard d'excellentes dispositions. Pressurés et razzies par la bande de Bou-Amama ou les tribus de Touaregs nomades, ils verraient certainement d'un bon œil la venue des troupes Françaises qui leur apporteraient la tranquillité et la sécurité de leur commerce. Le bon accueil fait par eux au Commandant Godron, au cours de son exploration, est un sûr garant de leur sympathie pour la France.

La façon même dont cette exploration a été amenée est des plus curieuses et fait honneur à l'habileté du Commandant Supérieur de Géryville, qui a su obtenir la confiance et l'amitié du Chef de la plus importante fraction des Ouled-Sidi-Cheick.

Un Ami de la France.

Ce Chef est le Marabout Si-Kaddour-ben-Hamza qui commande à la tribu des Oulad-Sidi-El-Hadj-ben-Hafs.

Depuis l'insurrection du sud, Si-Kaddour, retiré dans le désert, se renfermait à notre égard dans une attitude mi-hostile, mi-indifférente, qui eut pour résultat de nous priver d'un utile concours. L'influence politique et religieuse des Ouled-Sidi-Cheick est, en effet, considérable dans tout le Sahara.

Pendant longtemps on ne fit rien pour regagner la confiance et l'amitié de Si-Kaddour; au contraire, il n'était pas de vexations et d'avanies qu'on ne lui fît subir, au risque de jeter le puissant Marabout dans le parti de nos ennemis. C'est, du reste, ce qui faillit se produire, car, en 1892, on découvrait la preuve irrécusable d'intelligences qu'il avait nouées avec le Maroc et qui tendaient à faire passer sous l'autorité du Sultan le tribu des Oulad-Sidi-el-Hadj.

Ces pourparlers n'avaient pas encore eu de suites lorsqu'un heureux revirement se produisit dans notre politique à l'égard de Si-Kaddour.

C'est à ce moment que fut placé à la tête du Bureau Arabe de Géryville le Commandant Godron, du 2e Étranger, que sa grande expérience des choses du sud designait plus que tout autre pour amener le rapprochement avec les Ouled-Sidi-Cheick.

La création du poste d'El-Abiod-Sidi-Cheick, à peu de distance du campement de Sidi-Kaddour-ben-Hamza, fut le premier acte du Commandant Godron, en Février 1895. Le Lieutenant Sarton du Jouchay, à qui avait été confiée la direction de ce poste, noua des relations suivies avec Sidi-Kaddour et les membres influents de sa famille et, enfin, au mois d'Avril suivant, le Marabout des Ouled-Sidi-Cheick consentit à se rendre à Géryville en compagnie de son fils. Il fut reçu avec tous les égards qui lui étaient dus par le Commandant Godron, avec lequel il eut plusieurs conférences.

Proposition inattendue.

C'est au cours d'une de ces conférences que le Cheik fit à l'officier Français cette proposition au moins inattendue :—

"Je désire," déclara Si-Kaddour-ben-Hamza, "me rendre utile à la cause Française. Pour cela, je veux vous faciliter l'accès du Gourara, du Tidikelt, et du Touat. Confiez-moi un goum de 500 ou 600 cavaliers, et j'irai occuper, au nom de la France, les districts de Henanfsa, de Mechaza, et d'Aougueroud. Vous viendrez avec moi pour diriger les opérations et vous emmenerez un personnel Français suffisant pour construire un bordj dont vous déterminerez l'emplacement et dans lequel vous vous installerez immédiatement. Une fois que vous aurez ainsi pris pied dans le pays, un makhsen d'une centaine de cavaliers suffira pour vous y maintenir; les serviteurs des Ouled-Sidi-Cheick et les mécontents de l'état de choses créé par le Sultan viendront se placer sous votre protection, et, de ksour en ksour, vous détruirez l'influence Marocaine et vous prendrez possession de la région sans sacrifices d'argent et d'hommes."

Le Commandant Godron ne put s'empêcher de témoigner la surprise que lui causait cette proposition.

"Il ne tient qu'à toi," reprit aussitôt Si-Kaddour-ben-Hamza, "de venir te rendre compte de la situation. Je te garantis la sécurité la plus absolue. Va jusqu'au Gourara et, selon l'accueil que te feront les indigènes, tu jugeras ce qu'il est possible de faire.

"Va, te dis-je, je réponds de toi sur ma tête et sur celle de mes fils."

Si-Kaddour avait parlé avec franchise et conviction.

Le Commandant Godron était tout prêt à le suivre, mais il lui fallait obtenir, auparavant, l'autorisation de ces Chefs. Il en référa au Général Boitard, à qui il réussit à faire partager sa confiance, et qui l'autorisa à entreprendre le voyage au Gourara.

La Route de Tabel Kosa.

C'est au commencement du mois de Mai dernier que le Commandant Godron quitta Géryville et prit la route du sud.

Il était, comme nous l'avons dit, accompagné par le Lieutenant Sarton du Jouchay, deux autres officiers des Affaires Indigènes et quelques Méharistes résolus. A la tête de la caravane marchaient le puissant Si-Kaddour-ben-Hamza et l'Agha Si-Eddin, dont le dévouement à la cause Française ne s'est jamais démenti et qui le prouva encore en cette circonstance.

Les voyageurs, montés sur des méhara de race, s'enfoncèrent à marches forcées dans le sud, emportant tout juste ce qu'il fallait de vivres et d'eau pour gagner les premières oasis.

L'itinéraire avait été déterminé de la façon suivante: la caravane devait tout d'abord se rendre à Hassi-Bouzid, en passant par El-Abiod-Sidi-Cheik, en relevant toute la ligne des puits autrefois existants. De Hassi-Bouzid, elle visiterait les oasis de Hassi-Izi, El-Moor, Teldja, Ziara, Gharbia, d'où elle prendrait la direction du Bas-Gharbi, pour revenir par Mengoub-el-Behoul.

La route ainsi tracée décrivait à travers le désert et les oasis Gourariennes une ligne ovale dont Géryville formait l'un des pôles, tandis que l'extrémité opposée se trouvait à 300 kilom. dans le sud.

Le 24 Mai, la caravane arrivait à Hassi-Bouzid, d'où le Commandant Godron put annoncer au Général Boitard l'heureux début de son aventureux voyage qu'il poursuivait avec une entière confiance dans ces guides, Si-Kaddour et Si-Eddin, dont les cavaliers lui servaient d'escorte et d'éclaireurs.

Après avoir visité Hassi-Izi, le Commandant Godron était, le 30 Mai, à Hassi-Ziara, à une centaine de kilomètres au sud de Benzid. Après un jour de repos employé à renouveler la provision d'eau, il se remettait en marche pour arriver le 3 Juin à Hassi-el-Azz.

Premières Relations.

Là, il établit une sorte de quartier-général, où il campa quelques jours et d'où il envoya ses Méharistes en reconnaissance dans tous les sens, tandis qu'il s'attachait particulièrement à l'exploration de la région comprise entre Hassi-el-Azz et Hassi-er-Reg.

Après avoir dressé la topographie de ces pays, le Commandant reprit sa route et la caravane arriva enfin en vue de l'oasis de Tabel-Rosa, l'un des centres les plus importants du Gourara.

Grande fut l'émotion des habitants lorsqu'ils virent s'avancer les étrangers; mais Si-Kaddour-ben-Hamza avait tenu sa promesse: ses émissaires avaient pris les devants et il n'avait nullement exagéré en parlant de son influence dans les oasis.

Le Commandant Godron n'eut qu'à envoyer un parlementaire chargé de faire connaître ses intentions pacifiques, et le parlementaire revint avec cette laconique réponse :—

"Vous êtes en sûreté et vous êtes les bienvenus."

Quelques instants plus tard, la caravane campait à l'ombre de magnifiques palmiers, au bord d'une source fraîche et abondante. La population se pressait au milieu du campement Français, offrant à nos compatriotes des fruits, des œufs, du lait, tandis que les Chefs invitaient nos officiers à les suivre au ksour. Durant deux jours, ce furent en notre honneur des fêtes, des banquets continuels, au milieu desquels la cordialité la plus vive ne cessa de se faire jour de part et d'autre.

Le surlendemain, après des échanges réitérés de paroles amicales, le Commandant Godron reprit la route du nord en modifiant à dessein son itinéraire pour passer dans le pays de Tinerkouk, autre centre important de population.

Là encore, il fut reçu avec des démonstrations très vives d'amitié et de sympathie, et le Chef de la Zaouïa de Debbagh s'offrit même à abandonner à la France un terrain fertile auprès d'une source pour y bâtir un bordj.

Le Commandant Godron, suffisamment éclairé sur les dispositions des Gourariens à notre égard, reprit alors la route de Géryville, où il était de retour dans les derniers jours de Juin, toujours accompagné de Si-Kaddour-ben-Hamza, qui avait fidèlement tenu toutes ses promesses.

L'Impression en Algérie.

Quelles seront, maintenant, les conséquences de cette heureuse exploration ?

L'opinion en Algérie est que nous devons profiter des excellentes dispositions des habitants du Gourara pour en prendre possession, et assurer, du même coup, la sécurité complète du Sud Oranais, actuellement à la merci des bandes pillardes de Bou-Amama ou des Chambaa dissidents.

Voici, du reste, l'opinion très autorisée d'un de nos compatriotes d'Oran :—

"Nous sommes convaincus, dans la Province d'Oran, et je crois que ce doit être l'opinion de l'autorité militaire, que le véritable fauteur de tous les troubles est Bou-Amama, notre vieil ennemi de 1881.

"Nous voudrions donc voir le Gouvernement profiter des circonstances si favorables qui s'offrent à lui pour occuper le Gourara, avec le concours des Ouled-Sidi-Cheick, dont le prestige religieux est immense et qui sont les ennemis mortels de Bou-Amama, que notre installation dans les oasis Gourariennes réduirait à l'impuissance.

"L'annexion se ferait sans aucune difficulté, et le pays est si riche qu'il payerait bien vite les frais, minimes, d'ailleurs, d'une expédition toute pacifique.

"De plus, l'occupation du Gourara, ce serait la jonction à brève échéance avec Tombouctou, c'est-à-dire la constitution d'un magnifique Empire colonial."

No. 171.

The Marquess of Dufferin to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 11.)

(No. 293.)

My Lord, *Paris, September* 9, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 245 of the 24th July last, recording a note which I had addressed to the French Government upon the subject of the answer which Her

Majesty's Government proposed to return to the Circular issued by the Moorish Government to the foreign Representatives at Tangier respecting foreigners travelling in Morocco, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copy of a note which I have received from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, inclosing a copy of the reply which the French Representative at Tangier has been authorized to make to the Circular.

M. Hanotaux, whilst thanking Her Majesty's Government for the communication I was instructed to make to him, points out that the French answer resembles in all the main points the note which it is proposed to instruct Her Majesty's Representative to address to the Moorish Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

Inclosure 1 in No. 171.

M. Hanotaux to the Marquess of Dufferin.

Paris, le 6 Septembre, 1895.

M. le Marquis,

PAR une lettre, en date du 24 Juillet dernier, votre Excellence a bien voulu me faire connaître certaines modifications que le Gouvernement Britannique avait décidé d'introduire dans le projet de communication élaboré par son Chargé d'Affaires à Tanger en vue de répondre à la Circulaire Chérifienne du 29 Mai dernier, relative à la circulation des étrangers au Maroc. Vous vouliez bien exprimer, en outre, au nom du Premier Secrétaire d'État de Sa Majesté pour les Affaires Étrangères, l'espoir que le Gouvernement de la République adopterait dans cette affaire la même ligne de conduite.

En remerciant votre Excellence de cette obligeante communication j'ai l'honneur de lui envoyer ci-joint copie de la réponse que j'ai autorisé notre Représentant à Tanger à adresser au Gouvernement Chérifien relativement à cette question.

Je me félicite à cette occasion de ce que, malgré certaines différences sur des points d'importance secondaire, l'accord a pu s'établir entre nos deux Gouvernements, comme entre les autres Gouvernements intéressés, sur les principes fondamentaux qu'il importait de maintenir à l'encontre des prétentions du Gouvernement Chérifien.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) G. HANOTAUX.

Inclosure 2 in No. 171.

Projet de Réponse à la lettre de Si Mohammed Ettores, en date du 29 Mai, 1895.

PAR votre lettre du 29 Mai dernier vous m'avez informé qu'un certain nombre d'étrangers, bien qu'ils connaissent la situation troublée de l'Empire, partent des villes et des ports pour entreprendre des voyages dans l'intérieur, et que Sa Majesté Chérifienne vous a ordonné d'écrire aux Représentants des Puissances afin que des instructions fussent données par eux à leurs Consuls en vue d'empêcher leurs nationaux et leurs protégés de se mettre en route tant que l'état du pays ne se serait pas amélioré. Vous ajoutiez que l'ordre une fois rétabli, les étrangers pourraient alors voyager, mais en se faisant accompagner d'un soldat. En terminant, vous déclinez, au nom de votre Gouvernement, toute responsabilité dans le cas où il arriverait quelque accident à un étranger qui se rendrait dans l'intérieur, sans tenir compte des prescriptions qui précèdent.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que mon Gouvernement, à qui j'avais communiqué votre dépêche précitée, estime qu'il ne saurait adhérer aux dispositions que vous m'avez soumises.

1. En effet, les mesures dont le Gouvernement a pris l'initiative ne tendraient à rien moins qu'à interdire à nos ressortissants tout déplacement que peuvent exiger leurs intérêts et leur commerce; elles seraient en complète opposition avec les Traités qui ont stipulé que les "étrangers pourraient au Maroc voyager, trafiquer, et naviguer en toute assurance et partout où bon leur semblerait, par terre et par mer, sans craindre d'être molestés ou empêchés sous quelque prétexte que ce fût."

2. Dans ces conditions il est au Gouvernement Chérifien qu'il appartient de maintenir l'ordre dans toutes les provinces de l'Empire et d'assurer la sécurité des routes ainsi que la sauvegarde des voyageurs et de leurs biens.

Il ne saurait se soustraire des obligations qui pèseraient sur lui dans le cas où il arriverait quelque malheur à nos ressortissants, et je ne puis que lui en laisser l'entière responsabilité.

Toutefois mon Gouvernement appréciant les raisons que vous avez invoquées, en ce qui concerne la nécessité d'une escorte, m'a chargé de recommander à nos administrés, comme cette Légation l'a toujours fait, de se faire accompagner par des soldats lorsqu'ils entreprendront un voyage dans l'intérieur, pourvu que cette mesure n'entraîne pour eux d'autres frais obligatoires que la nourriture des soldats d'escorte.

Au cas où les autorités Marocaines refuseraient de fournir l'escorte qui leur serait demandée, nos nationaux pourraient se mettre en route après en avoir informés le Gouvernement, et si quelque accident se produsait, mon Gouvernement se réserverait le droit de réclamer, outre les réparations qui lui semblerait nécessaires, la punition des fonctionnaires auxquels incomberaient les responsabilités.

No. 172.

The Marquess of Dufferin to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 12.)

(No. 246. Africa.)

My Lord,

Paris, September 10, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 242 of the 9th instant I have the honour to inclose an extract from the "Politique Coloniale," in which it is urged that advantage should be taken of the overtures made to Commandant Godron by the native Chiefs, and that he should be sent officially to plant the French flag in the Oases of Goarara, Tuat, and Tidikelt.

France would not have a new people to subdue or to fear the competition of Morocco, or to reassure Europe, for the people in question have manifestly been under her authority since the conquest of Algeria, the Court at Fez has on several occasions been made acquainted with her indefeasible rights, and Europe since the declarations of M. Ribot—Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1890—is aware of her intentions; all that France would have to do is to go towards a people who are calling and awaiting her.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

Inclosure in No. 172.

Extract from the "Politique Coloniale" of September 10, 1895.

LES OASIS DU TOUAT.—Des télégrammes de la Province d'Oran adressés au journal "Le Temps," et des articles remarquables parus dans le journal "l'Écho d'Oran," sous la signature de M. Monbrun, Avocat et Conseiller-Général, il ressort, d'une façon indiscutable, que la brillante excursion de M. le Commandant Godron, Commandant Supérieur à Géryville et de ces vaillants collaborateurs, MM. les officiers De Jonchar, De Lamothe et Paleska, aura pour effet, le jour où il conviendra au Gouvernement d'agir, de placer sous la domination directe de la France les Oasis du Gourrara, du Touat, et du Tidikelt.

Beaucoup de ceux qui suivent attentivement les événements qui se déroulent en Afrique, pourront se demander quelles sont les raisons puissantes qui ont pu faire ajourner la solution d'une question qui demeure en suspens depuis de si longues années.

Les impatients, ou ceux qui passent pour tels, sans doute parce qu'ils savent mieux que d'autres, penseront avec raison que, depuis le jour où le Général de Galliffet pénétrait en 1873 à El-Goleah, il nous était aisé de poursuivre notre route jusqu'à In-Salah. D'autres diront qu'au lendmain du jour où M. Tirman, Gouverneur de l'Algérie, qui, pendant dix ans a su faire œuvre si féconde et si utile, a annexé le M'Zab à l'Algérie, il était indispensable de ne pas nous arrêter en chemin, et qu'il fallait à ce moment même, comme le proposait M. Tirman, marcher sur les Oasis du Sud. D'autres enfin rappeleront que le Gouverneur actuel, M. Cambon, a insisté, à diverses reprises, pour l'occupation des Oasis, et regretteront que ses propositions n'aient été accueillies.

Tout cela est vrai sans conteste, mais les regrets seraient superflus.

Il faut envisager aujourd'hui ce qu'il convient de faire demain.

L'habilité et l'infatigable dévouement de nos officiers qui, cette fois encore, ont donné la mesure de leurs talents, permettent d'examiner la question avec une entière sécurité d'esprit. Le Gouvernement n'a pas à tourner ses regards vers le Parlement et à lui demander des crédits pour l'organisation d'une colonne expéditionnaire. Cette période, où il aurait fallu et dû agir militairement est franchie. Nous n'avons plus à soumettre des populations qui, depuis la conquête de l'Algérie, sont manifestement sous notre autorité; nous n'avons plus à redouter la compétition de la Cour du Maroc, qui a été à plusieurs reprises, édifiée sur nos droits imprescriptibles; nous n'avons pas à rassurer l'Europe, qui, après les déclarations de M. Ribot, Ministre des Affaires Étrangères en 1890, a connu nos résolutions; il s'agit tout simplement d'aller vers des populations qui nous appellent et nous attendent.

Le Commandant Godron avec l'autorisation du Général Boitard, commandant la division d'Oran, et le très efficace concours du Commandant Banières, accompagné par les Chefs de la grande tribu des Ouled-Sidi-Cheick, Si-Eddin et Si-Hamza, a pénétré sans troupes dsns les Oasis du Gourrara. Notre implacable adversaire d'hier, Si-Kaddour-Hamza, aujourd'hui notre allié, lui a frayé le chemin.

Les indigènes de ces régions ont instamment demandé à être placés sous l'autorité de la France.

De quoi s'agit-il donc? D'autoriser le Commandant Godron à reprendre la route des oasis non plus à titre officieux, mais bannière déployée, avec l'escorte des Ouled-Sidi-Cheick, et à remettre le drapeau Français entre les mains des Notables des Oasis du Gourrara, du Touat, et du Tidikelt. Les frais que peut entraîner cette marche militaire ne sauraient être considérables. Le Ministre de la Guerre peut aisément y pourvoir.

Les conséquences de cette occupation officielle sont d'une haute portée politique.

Non seulement la sécurité de l'Algérie, toujours menacée par les incursions des nomades du sud, est assurée; non seulement nous faisons désormais dériver vers nos postes d'Aïn-Sefra, de Géryville, et d'El-Goléa le trafic commercial qui se dirige à l'heure actuelle vers le Maroc, mais nous devenons les maîtres incontestés du grand Sahara.

Les Touareg, enfermés à l'avenir entre In-Salah et Tombouctou, ne pourront plus tenir sous leur dépendance les routes des caravanes. Ils n'auront plus les clefs des portes qui s'ouvrent sur le Désert. If faudra bien qu'ils arrivent à composition et qu'ils se soumettent. Ce jour-là, la France aura conquis en Afrique une autorité morale et matérielle dont il est facile de mesurer l'importance; nous avons donc le ferme espoir que les efforts si intelligents, si persévérants du Commandant Godron et de ses camarades, ne demeureront pas stériles et que nous approchons du jour où ils auront la joie et la fierté de planter le drapeau Français dans les Oasis du Gourrara, du Touat, et du Tidikelt.

No. 173.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 12.)

(No. 78.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September* 12, 1895.

AFFAIRS in Wazan: my despatch No. 121.

Private news having reached me from Fez that the French Minister made a threat to Cid Mahommed Torres that French troops would be sent to Wazan if the Moorish Government did not protect the place, I inquired of Cid Torres as to its truth, but he denied it.

I hear, however, from my correspondent at Fez, that the Vizier confirms it, and that he will probably communicate with the foreign Representatives on the subject.

Tranquillity appears to be restored in Wazan, according to latest news.

No. 174.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 16.)

(No. 119.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 29, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to report that I am informed by the Italian Charge

d'Affaires that his Government have decided to appoint a paid Vice-Consul to reside at Dar-el-Baida in the place of their present trading Vice-Consul at that port.

Count d'Aspremont added that he was not yet aware who would be selected for that post, but he hoped the appointment would shortly be made.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 175.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 16.)

(No. 120.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 29, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch and inclosures I have received from Mr. Consul Maclean reporting the settlement by him of a claim arising out of the raiding of ninety head of cattle belonging to British subjects during the recent disturbances in the neighbourhood of Dar-el-Baida.

Mr. Maclean states that cattle of other foreign subjects were robbed at the same time as those of the British subjects, but that no reparation has yet been obtained, notwithstanding the representations made by the Legations concerned to the Moorish Government.

Under these circumstances it is the more satisfactory that Mr. Maclean has been able to settle the claims of the British subjects without having had to invoke the assistance of this Legation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 175.

Consul Maclean to Mr. White.

Sir, *Dar-el-Baida, August* 12, 1895.

IN my despatch of the 29th March last I reported a raid on town cattle, amongst which were ninety head belonging to British subjects.

At the time of the occurrence I caused a "beena" to be made by the shepherds, who had recognized a certain number of the raiders.

This "beena" I laid before the Governor and requested that the raiders should be punished and the cattle belonging to British subjects should be either returned or paid for.

He replied that he recognized the fairness of my demands, but begged me, on account of the restlessness amongst the Kabyles, to wait for a few months before pressing my demand. I considered that it was in the interests of Europeans generally not to press for any arrests at that moment, and it was within my knowledge that the local Government authorities were powerless.

Her Majesty's Minister was at that time engaged in negotiations at the Court in Fez, and it appeared to me possible that it would be an inconvenient moment to press a claim on the Moorish Government.

Also, I was aware that certain of the raiders were men of property, and in quieter times it would be an easy matter to recover from them the losses sustained by British subjects.

As the local Government became stronger, I became more urgent in my demands for a settlement of the matter, and eventually some of the raiders were arrested, but the Governor seemed disinclined to settle the British claims, and there was a danger lest he should apply the property of the prisoners to his own advantage. I therefore considered it my duty to demand peremptorily an immediate settlement. I transmit herewith copy and translation of my letter to him containing the demands, and also his reply. The latter was not satisfactory, but a verbal representation to him that it was not possible to wait any longer met with better success, and he has given the

British claimant a three months' promissory note, stamped with his official seal, for 1,650 dollars.

I inclose a copy and translation of this note. In the amount I have taken into consideration the time British subjects have remained out of pocket.

I consider the settlement is satisfactory, and I trust my action will meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

I would observe that on the occasion of the raid many other European subjects sustained more considerable losses than the British subjects, and claims have been made through their respective Legations against the Moorish Government, but so far without any result whatever.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

P.S.—In reference to Inclosure No. 1, viz., my letter to the Governor, I find that his reply came to me in the form of a verbal message delivered by his Lieutenant-Governor.

A. M.

Inclosure 2 in No. 175.

Consul Maclean to Kaïd of Dar-el-Baida.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *Dar-el-Baida, August* 12, 1895.

WITH reference to your Excellency's letter to me of the 21st July on the subject of the robbery of cattle from certain British subjects, I have the honour to inform you that I now learn that your Excellency has imprisoned certain of those men who were implicated in the robbery, and I am further informed that the men imprisoned possess property in town of a value which would more than cover the loss sustained by the British subjects.

I have therefore the honour to request that your Excellency will see fit to allow the British merchants to prove their losses before you, and also the guilt of the thieves, and when your Excellency is satisfied that the men in prison are among the guilty parties, that you will cause their property to be seized and sold, and that payment be made to the British claimants.

It is absurd that so small a claim should be allowed to run on for such a length of time, and I would take the liberty of recommending that your Excellency should arrange a settlement without any further delay.

Peace.

(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

Inclosure 3 in No. 175.

Kaïd's Promissory Note.

(Translation.)

IT was legally proved that El Amin Ben Thamy-el-Hedawy had sent his son Ali with El Hadj Dris Uld-el-Mrhawia, and the sons of Gilaly Ben Rhanim-el-Mijaty, to rob the cattle of Mr. Fernan and José from their farm which is near Oolad Momin, and after the case was confirmed the English Consul asked and urged the Kaïd of the aforesaid raiders, the Undersigned, to get back the cattle or the value of it from the said raiders, who are in prison for this and other crimes, and he requested the Kaïd to settle the case without any further delay, therefore the Kaïd settled the claim for the sum of 1,650 dollars, which shall be paid after three months' time from this date, 20th Safar, 1313.

(Seal.)

No. 176.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 16.)

(No. 121.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 30, 1895.

FOR some weeks past there have been disturbances near Wazan. Several of the principal neighbouring tribes have combined and are threatening that town, having already sacked some villages in the vicinity where the Shereefs have large farms.

The enmity between Wazan and the Beni Mesara tribe is of old standing, and there have for many years been constant skirmishes between them. The people of Wazan are partizans of the Shereefs who are under French protection, and thus many of them are indirectly protected by the French Legation. The Beni Mesara tribe, on the other hand, are supporters of the Shereef Abdel Jebbar, formerly Governor of Wazan, who has been unable to live in that town since the quarrel between himself and the Shereef Sid Mohammed, in which the French Legation took so active a part, as reported in Sir J. Drummond Hay's despatches in the spring of 1884. Since that date Abdel Jebbar has lived at Fez and in Beni Mesara, the people of which tribe he is said to be constantly inciting against his rivals and the townsmen of Wazan.

The partizans of the French-protected Shereefs have made themselves unpopular amongst some of the surrounding tribes by their overbearing conduct. They are always well armed, and have the advantage of living in a town which is respected as a sanctuary, and have thus been able on various occasions to make successful raids into the country of the Beni Mesari and other hostile tribes, who have retaliated on their outlying farms.

Lately, however, the Beni Mesara have been leagued with the Rahona and several other neighbouring tribes and seriously threatened Wazan, which it was feared they would attack notwithstanding its sacred character. Express couriers were sent to the French Minister, who, I believe, made a strong representation to Sid Hadj Mohammed Torres on the subject, and insisted on steps being taken by the Moorish Government for the protection of that town.

The news received during the last few days has been more favourable, for it appears that the Shereefs have received considerable reinforcements of cavalry from various tribes inhabiting the plains, and have also been joined by some of the hill tribes. They have thus become more powerful than their enemies, and have even effected a raid into Rahona, destroying some villages and carrying off a number of cattle.

Intertribal warfare is of common occurrence in the interior, and is generally of not much importance, but in the present case the position was serious, as an attack on the town of Wazan would lead to complications with France, who, it was feared, might even afford material assistance to the Shereefs and their adherents. It is therefore a satisfaction to learn that the danger to Wazan has apparently been averted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 177.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 16.)

(No. 122.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 30, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to report that the indemnity, which by the Agreement effected in Madrid by Cid Abdul Kerim Brisha should have been paid by the Moorish Government on the 24th instant, has not yet been paid.

The Spanish Minister informed me that he saw no immediate prospect of the money being paid, and he feared that the neglect of the Moorish Government to fulfil their obligation would give rise to much unfavourable comment in Spain, and he regretted that he had not even received from the Court a suitable letter of explanation and excuse.

M. de Ojeda also complained that no steps were being taken by the Moorish Government to give effect to their engagement to cause the neutral zone at Melilla to be evacuated. The Moors are permitted to continue to cultivate the land, and no portion of it has yet been given up. Mulaï Arafa has been recalled, and left for

Fez on the 12th instant, no other official having been appointed to replace him. M. de Ojeda feared therefore that on the expiration next February ot the appointed term of twelve months the evacuation of the neutral zone will be no nearer accomplishment than it was before.

Happening to call upon Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres yesterday in connection with other affairs, I inquired of him when the Spanish indemnity would be paid. He replied that officials were engaged in counting out the money at Morocco city, and as soon as they had finished it would be sent to Mazagan for shipment to Tangier, and he hoped that he would receive it for delivery to the Spanish authorities in the course of a few weeks.

His Excellency informed me that Mulaï Arafa had been recalled from Melilla, as it was the intention of the Sultan to appoint him Viceroy of Fez during His Majesty's absence, and he added that he had no doubt that a suitable official would be sent to Melilla to replace him.

With regard to the evacuation of the neutral zone by the date fixed Cid Torres did not speak very hopefully; he did not appear to think that the present Government was yet strong enough to compel the natives to remove from the land. I fear, therefore, that unless strong pressure can be brought to bear on the Shereefian Court by the Spanish Government, there is little probability of the fulfilment of this portion of the Agreement entered into by Cid Hadj Abdul Kerim Brisha.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 178.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 16.)

(No. 123.)
My Lord, *Tangier, August* 30, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to report that all the foreign Representatives have now, I understand, sent in their replies to the letter addressed to them by Sid Hadj Mohammed Torres seeking to place limitations upon foreigners travelling in Morocco.

The Consul-General for the United States was the first to reply, his letter bearing date of the 26th July. He does not touch upon the question of escort, but merely says that, whilst in the presence of grave disturbances or actual hostilities the prohibition to travel in a particular district might be warranted as a military measure for the time being, the general exclusion of foreigners is contrary to Treaty, and cannot be admitted.

My letter, which was dated the 30th ultimo, but not delivered till about two days later, was, it appears, the next sent in, and it was closely followed by that of the Italian Chargé d'Affaires. Before delivering my letter I had spoken on the subject to the Austrian Minister, as well as to the Doyen and to the French and Italian Chargé d'Affaires, and understood from them that the replies were to be delivered at once without any further local discussion.

I have the honour to inclose translation of the letter I addressed to Sid Torres; the only modification I introduced in addition to the two sanctioned by your Lordship was a slight verbal alteration referring to the Rahamna disturbances as past instead of existing; this was rendered necessary by the submission of the rebels in that province.

The reply of the Italian Chargé d'Affaires was as communicated to your Lordship in Sir Clare Ford's despatch No. 107 of the 5th ultimo.

The replies of the Austrian and Portuguese Ministers and of the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires were, I understand, practically identical to mine.

The German Minister also adopted my amended draft, without, however, drawing the distinction as to disturbed districts.

The Spanish Minister's reply, which is dated the 10th instant, is likewise modelled on my amended draft, which it follows closely, except that the words of the Spanish Treaty relative to travelling are not quoted, and more stress is laid on the point that an escort is not required by Spaniards travelling in the neighbourhood of the ports or towns of the interior.

I beg to inclose herewith translation of the reply of the French Minister, which is to the effect that his Government cannot permit the curtailment of the right of travel accorded by Treaty, and that if disturbances occur in Morocco, it is the duty of

the Shereefian Government to quell them, so as to maintain order in the country and the security of the roads, and that therefore full responsibility will rest on the Moorish Government for any harm that may befall a French traveller. The French Legation will continue, as heretofore, to urge travellers to take an escort, who should only be entitled to claim subsistence.

M. de Plancy drew my attention to a slight error in the printed copy of Inclosure 1 in my despatch No. 94 of the 10th ultimo, from which, owing to the omission of a line between his name and that of Dr. Barclay, it appears that he had signed the Doyen's Circular as agreeing with the observation of the United States' Consul-General, whereas he had merely signed the Circular to show that he had seen it, but had expressed no opinion. This was explained in the body of my despatch, but M. Hanotaux, to whom Lord Dufferin had given a copy of the print, had not understood it, and had asked the French Chargé d'Affaires for explanations. He was therefore anxious that I should point out the error to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 178.

Mr. White to Sid Torres.

(Translation.)
(Compliments.) *Tangier, July* 30, 1895.

ON the 4th Heja your Excellency addressed me a letter informing me that several foreigners leave the towns and ports to travel by land contrary to the established custom, although they are aware of the present condition of the country, and that His Shereefian Majesty had therefore instructed you to request me to issue stringent orders to British Consular officers to forbid British subjects and protégés to travel anywhere by land until the country ceases to be in a disturbed state, and even after order is restored not to permit them to start on any journey by land unless they have obtained from the Governor a soldier to accompany them; and you add that, should any one after this warning leave a town for the country, and any harm befall him, the responsibility will rest upon himself alone.

And I replied to your Excellency on the 3rd June (9th Heja) that the purport of your Excellency's letter was of such gravity that I had transmitted a translation of it to Her Majesty's Government, and requested instructions as to the reply I should make.

I have now the honour to inform your Excellency that I have been directed by Her Majesty's Government to inform you that they have carefully considered your Excellency's letter and the requests therein contained, and they regret they cannot agree to it in its entirety.

In the first place, your Excellency requests that foreigners and protégés be prevented from travelling by land in any part whatever of these dominions.

Now you are aware, O friend, that very great inconvenience would result from such a prohibition, which would put an end to all trade and produce great distress amongst the people of the country, as well as loss to the foreign merchants. And there is no necessity for such general prohibition, for although it is, unfortunately, a fact that some districts are in a disturbed state, the rest of the country is, thank God, in a normal condition and fit for foreigners to travel in.

And even if in some isolated districts robberies have been committed, it is the duty of the Government to take active steps to put a stop to such acts, and restore order; and because the Government has not fulfilled this duty it cannot throw off the responsibility for what may occur to foreigners in consequence. In no country in the world would that be admitted.

Now, where a province is actually in revolt, as was the case with Rahamna, it is reasonable that foreigners should be warned not to go there, and I have issued instructions to British Consular officers to that effect. But, nevertheless, should any British subject go there and suffer harm, it will still be the duty of the Government to take all possible steps to discover and punish the guilty persons, and recover any property that may have been robbed.

And in the other districts, where there is not a general revolt, but merely isolated acts of brigandage, foreigners cannot be forbidden to pass through. They should apply to the Governor of the town they are leaving, and he should supply them with a sufficient guard to insure their safety without making any charge for the extra

guard, for it is the duty of the Government to maintain order in the country, and it is for the Minister to decide what districts his fellow-countrymen should not enter, for in Article IV of the General Treaty between Great Britain and Morocco it is stipulated that British subjects "shall have a free and undoubted right to travel and reside in the territories and dominions of His Shereefian Majesty, subject to the same precautions of police which are practised towards the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation."

And with regard to the request that British subjects intending to travel should obtain a soldier from the Governor of the town from which they start, I am to inform your Excellency that this has been the custom with British subjects when travelling in the interior at a distance from any of the ports. At the same time, I would point out to your Excellency that the charge made for the soldier at Tangier and some other places is very high, viz.: for a mounted soldier, 1 dollar a-day pay and 1½ pesetas for food; and for a foot soldier, ½-dollar a-day and about ¾-peseta for food. The soldiers are paid by the Government, and therefore it should only be necessary for the traveller to give them their food and a small sum for the extra trouble.

I am, however, to point out to your Excellency that should the Moorish authorities refuse at any time to furnish an escort to a British subject upon the request of the Consular officer, he will start without one, and a still heavier responsibility will rest upon the Moorish Government should any harm befall that British subject whilst travelling without an escort.

And as to the responsibility for whatever may befall a British subject travelling in this country, I am directed to inform your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government reserves to itself the right to decide thereon in each case, after consideration of all the circumstances, but that in no case can the Shereefian Government avoid its obligation to take every possible step to do justice to a foreigner for any harm he may have suffered whilst travelling in this country.

Peace.

Inclosure 2 in No. 178.

Reply of French Minister to Sid Torres.

PAR votre lettre du 29 Mai dernier (4 Hiddja, 1312), vous m'avez informé qu'un certain nombre d'étrangers, bien qu'ils connaissent la situation troublée de l'Empire, partent des villes et des ports pour entreprendre des voyages dans l'intérieur, et que Sa Majesté Chérifienne vous a ordonné d'écrire aux Représentants des Puissances afin que des instructions fussent données par eux à leurs Consuls d'empêcher leurs nationaux et leurs protégés de se mettre en route, tant que l'état du pays ne se serait pas amélioré. Vous ajoutiez que l'ordre, une fois rétablie, les étrangers pourraient alors voyager, mais en se faisant accompagner d'un soldat. En terminant, vous déclariez, au nom de votre Gouvernement, toute responsabilité dans le cas où il arriverait quelque accident à un étranger, qui se rendrait dans l'intérieur sans tenir compte des prescriptions qui précèdent.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que mon Gouvernement, à qui j'avais communiqué votre dépêche, estime qu'il ne saurait adhérer aux dispositions que vous m'avez soumises.

1. En effet, les mesures dont le Gouvernement Marocain a pris l'initiative, ne tendraient à rien moins qu'à interdire à nos ressortissants tout déplacement que peuvent exiger leurs intérêts et leur commerce; elles seraient, par suite, en complète opposition avec les Traités qui ont stipulé que "les étrangers pourraient au Maroc voyager, trafiquer, et naviguer en toute assurance et partout, où bon leur semblerait par terre et par mer, sans craindre d'être molestés ou empêchés sous quelque prétexte que ce fût."

2. Dans ces conditions c'est au Gouvernement Chérifien qu'il appartient de maintenir l'ordre dans toutes les provinces de l'Empire, et d'assurer la sécurité des routes ainsi que la sauvegarde des voyageurs et de leurs biens. Il ne saurait dès lors se soustraire aux obligations qui pèseraient sur lui, dans le cas où il arriverait quelque malheur à un de nos ressortissants et que je ne puis que lui en laisser l'entière responsabilité.

3. Toutefois, mon Gouvernement appréciant les raisons que vous avez invoquées, en ce qui concerne la nécessité d'une escorte, m'a chargé de recommander à nos

administrés, comme cette Légation l'a toujours fait, de se faire accompagner par des soldats, lorsqu'ils entreprendront un voyage dans l'intérieur, pourvu que cette mesure n'entraîne pour eux d'autres frais obligatoires que la nourriture des soldats d'escorte.

(Signé) MONBEL.

No. 179.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 16.)

(No. 124. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, September* 3, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 87, Confidential, of the 25th June, forwarding a translation of a letter I had addressed the Vizier, explaining the considerations which had induced Sir E. Satow to grant British protection to the Shereef of Tamsloht, I have the honour to report that, although I have received a private message from the Vizier that he quite understood and appreciated Sir E. Satow's motives, and consented to recognize the Shereef's protection, hoping, however, that it would be kept secret, I have not yet received the letter his Excellency promised to address me to that effect.

I understand that the Vizier is very anxious that the Shereef should visit the Court, and personally I am of opinion that such a visit would have a good effect if paid under proper conditions; but the Shereef himself is very strongly opposed to visiting Fez at present, and declared that he would not go, even if the Vizier wrote recognizing his protection and assuring me that he would be safe, for he is convinced that he would be secretly poisoned. He has for some time past been begging to be permitted to return to Mogador, so that he may have his family with him there, and see after his affairs, which are suffering greatly from his absence.

Under these circumstances, and as the Court is on the point of leaving Fez, I have thought that I should not be justified in detaining the Shereef here longer, so, with the full concurrence of Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres, I have allowed him to embark to-day in a British steamer for Mogador, where he will remain till everything is settled and no further suspicion attaches to him, when, if it is desired, he will be ready to visit the Court.

He says that he has no desire to press his claim for losses suffered through the attack on his farms, for he is a wealthy man and the losses were of no great importance to him. All he desires is to be allowed eventually to return to Tamsloht and reside there in peace without fear of molestation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 180.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 16.)

(No. 125. Secret.)

My Lord, *Tangier, September* 5, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 108, Secret, of the 4th ultimo, transmitting a translation of a letter addressed by the French Minister to the Vizier, seeking to put a wrong interpretation upon the first clause of the Agreement regarding the cession of Cape Juby to the Moorish Government, I have the honour to report that, from news received privately from Fez, I understand that the Vizier has returned no reply to M. de Monbel's letter.

As it is possible that the French Government may hereafter attempt to make some use of the fact that the statement made in this letter by the French Minister remained uncontradicted, it appears to me that it is desirable to have the correct interpretation of the above-referred-to clause placed on record for future reference in case of need. I propose, therefore, subject to your Lordship's approval, to address to the Vizier the letter, copy of which I beg to submit herewith.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 180.

Draft Despatch from Mr. White to Vizier.

(Compliments.) *Tangier, Rabia* I, 1313 (*September*), 1895.

I HAVE heard that some persons seek to put a false interpretation on the words of the first clause of the Agreement entered into by the late Minister with the Shereefian Government, whereby Cape Juby was ceded to the Sultan.

The words of the clause are as follows: "If this Government buy the buildings, &c., in the place above named from the above named Company, no one will have any claim to the lands that are between Wad Draa and Cape Bojador, and which are called Tarfaya above named, and to all the lands behind it, because all this belongs to the territory of Morocco."

Now the true meaning of these words is quite clear. The English Company which was established at Cape Juby claimed that, by Agreements with the local Chiefs, they had acquired, not only the spot where they had built their factory, but also the whole coast-line between Wad Draa and Cape Bojador, and the territory lying inland behind that coast-line. It was also this territory that was ceded to the Sultan, and thus the words "and all the lands behind it" in the first clause clearly mean all the lands lying behind or inland, *i.e.*, to the east of the coast-line comprised between Wad Draa and Cape Bojador.

I am aware that your Excellency can never have had any doubt that this is the true meaning of the above-referred-to clause, and my object in now writing, O friend, is merely to afford your Excellency an opportunity of addressing me a letter similarly explaining the interpretation put upon the clause by the Shereefian Government, so that there can in future be no question on this point, and that it may be clearly placed on record that all the territory indicated now belongs to the Sultan.

If any inquiry has been addressed to your Excellency on the subject by any foreign Representative, or should any such inquiry be so addressed to you in future, I beg to point out to your Excellency the importance of replying clearly in the above sense, for to neglect to reply might lead to the supposition that His Shereefian Majesty does not claim the territory lying inland and to the east of the coast-line between Wad Draa and Cape Bojador, and that therefore it may be occupied by any foreign Power.

Peace.

No. 181.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 19.)

(No. 79.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September* 19, 1895.

A PIRATICAL attack has been perpetrated on a British falucho belonging to Gibraltar, and the cargo plundered by Riffians. The vessel was on her way to Alhucemas. I have received this information from the Spanish Minister here, who has it by telegram from the Governor of Alhucemas. Crew are reported to be uninjured.

No. 182.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 20.)

(No. 126.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 9, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to report that the German frigate "Marie" left on the 7th instant for Gibraltar, and, as I understand, will not return to Tangier.

The Italian cruiser "Aretusa" left for Italy on the 6th instant, and the two

training frigates that were to take her place arrived off the bay yesterday, but passed on without communicating on account of the supposed existence of cholera at Tangier.

There are no men-of-war now left in this bay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 183.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 20.)

(No. 128.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 10, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 110, Confidential, of the 13th ultimo, transmitting translation of a letter I had addressed to the Vizier pointing out the urgent necessity of adopting measures for the preservation of order after the departure of the Sultan from Fez, I have the honour to report that a Shereefian Proclamation was read in the Great Mosque at Fez on the 5th instant, offering special inducements to recruits, who are to enlist for seven years, and will receive double pay and allowances, they themselves and their near relatives being also exempt from taxation. This measure, if adhered to, will doubtless greatly improve the efficiency of the army.

On the occasion of the great feast on the 3rd instant the Sultan ordered the seizure of a contingent from the turbulent Ait Yusi tribe. Some fighting occurred, but most of the tribesmen were either taken prisoners or killed. Since then an expedition has been sent into their country.

The Ait Yusi bear the worst character of all the tribes round Fez, and I understand that the energetic conduct of the Government with regard to them has had a good effect. If the troops sent against the tribe succeed in reducing them and destroying their property, other lawless tribes will probably take warning and hesitate to create disturbances; the chances of peace after the departure of the Court will thus be improved.

The Ait Yusi, however, being allied with the Ait Tsegrushen, are powerful adversaries, though happily not very well armed. They have been defeated in the first encounter, but the Sultan's troops also lost heavily, and there will have to be a more decisive victory before their submission can be secured.

Owing to this incident, it is probable that the departure of the Sultan from Fez will be postponed for a few days.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 184.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 20.)

(No. 129.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 12, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 128 of the 10th instant, reporting that the Sultan had sent a punitive expedition against the Ait Yusi tribe, I have the honour to report that the submission and besought the Sultan's pardon, orders have been issued for the return of the troops.

It is now expected that the Sultan will leave Fez immediately.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 185.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 20.)

(No. 130.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 13, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 5th November last, and to my telegram No. 64 of the 29th July, regarding the piracy on an Italian vessel off the coast of Riff, I have the honour to report that the demands put forward by the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, by order of his Government, were for the payment of an indemnity of 14,000 dollars, the punishment of the pirates, and an expression of regret on the part of the Moorish Government for the insult to the Italian flag.

The reply of the Moorish Government was satisfactory in so far as it acceded to all the Italian demands, but a term was asked for in which to make the payment.

After some negotiation, it was agreed that half the amount should be paid at once, and the remaining moiety four months later; but the necessary instructions failed to reach the authorities at Tangier, owing, as the Moorish Government explain, to the robbery of a courier, and there has consequently been some delay in the payment of the first 7,000 dollars.

Sid Hadj Mohammed Torres, however, now informs me that the instructions have been received, and that the money will be paid over in the course of the next few days.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 186.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 20.)

(No. 80.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September* 20, 1895.

IT is reported to me by the Vice-Consul at Fez that the Moorish Government has accorded his official recognition. On the 17th instant he paid an official visit to the Basha of Fez, by arrangement. The Vizier's letter acquainting me that the Vice-Consul has been recognized is, I understand, on its way to Tangier.

No. 187.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 38.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, September* 20, 1895.

A SANGUINARY affray is reported to have taken place in the streets of Tangier between Portuguese and French-protected subjects. Portuguese Legation here are anxious to learn what you report on the matter. What has actually taken place?

No. 188.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 21.)

(No. 81.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September* 20, 1895.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 38.

In my despatch No. 131 by last mail, I sent your Lordship full particulars of the skirmish that occurred between Riffians in the market-place outside Tangier on the 12th instant.

The two leaders held French and Portuguese protection respectively. Six of the combatants were wounded, of whom three have since died.

No. 189.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 110.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 21, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 120 of the 29th ultimo, reporting the settlement by Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-el-Baida of the claims of certain British subjects at that town arising out of the raiding of their cattle during the recent disturbances in the neighbourhood.

I have to request that you will express to Mr. Consul Maclean my approval of his proceedings.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 190.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 111. Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 21, 1895.

IN the circumstances reported in your despatch No. 124, Confidential, of the 3rd instant, I approve your having granted permission to the Shereef of Tamsloht to return to Mogador until the state of affairs in Morocco shall allow of his visiting Fez without danger to his personal safety.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 191.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 112. Secret.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 21, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 125, Secret, of the 5th instant, inclosing copy of a note which you propose to address to the Vizier with a view to place on record the correct interpretation of the first clause of the Agreement relating to the cession of Cape Juby to the Moorish Government.

The terms of your proposed communication to his Excellency are approved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 192.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 26.)

(No. 82.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September* 26, 1895.

RECOGNITION of Fez Vice-Consulate by Moorish Government: my telegram No. 80 of 20th September.

It is reported to me by Vice-Consul that Governor of Fez has returned his official visit.

No. 193.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 26.)

(No. 83.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September* 26, 1895.

DEPARTURE of Sultan from Fez to Mequinez took place on the morning of 22nd instant.

No. 194.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 26.)

(No. 84.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September* 26, 1895.

AFTER a residence at Court for over a year the Italian Interpreter left on 22nd instant for Tangier.

No. 195.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 28.)

(No. 131.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 16, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the afternoon of the 12th instant a skirmish occurred in the outer market-place of the town between two parties of Riffians armed with rifles, when some forty shots or more were exchanged, with the result that six of the combatants were wounded, four of them having since died. As the market-place was full of people at the time, and rifle-bullets were flying in all directions, it is marvellous that none of the general public were wounded. Some bullets struck this Legation and other buildings situated round the market-place.

The cause of the skirmish was a family quarrel between the Mukaddem, or Chief, of a Riffian village close to the town, and his son-in-law, named Bucuabes.

The villagers were on the side of their Mukaddem, and the son-in-law was supported by some of his relatives, who had come from the Riff expressly to avenge him. The matter is complicated by the fact that the Mukaddem is under French protection, whilst his son-in-law is under Portuguese protection.

As the matter is a serious one, and as there is a possibility of another similar skirmish unless prevented in time, I called upon Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres, and insisted upon his taking the necessary steps to avert it.

His Excellency sought to lay the whole blame upon the Portuguese Minister, stating that the quarrel is of old date, and that he had for months past begged M. Colaço to send the Bucuabes family away from Tangier. He said that the Lieutenant-Governor of the town, with a strong body of soldiers, was stationed in the market-place to prevent any further disorder, but that there was really no danger, as he was assured that the Bucuabes partizans had now left the country.

This information was, however, not confirmed by news that reached me from other sources. I accordingly called upon the French Chargé d'Affaires and upon the Portuguese Minister to request them to assist the authorities in taking energetic measures to preserve peace.

The French Chargé d'Affaires assured me that he had done all in his power to avert the fight, which he had for some time foreseen, but that he had been unsuccessful owing to the protection afforded to Bucuabes by the Portuguese Minister. These Riffians had come, he said, with the avowed intention of shooting the Mukaddem, and waylaid him whenever he went out; he was therefore obliged to go armed, and to be escorted by his friends.

The Portuguese Minister, on the other hand, laid the whole blame on the French Legation and Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres. He protested against the French Legation affording protection to the Mukaddem, who is a Government official. He accused the Mukaddem and his friends of having previously endeavoured to shoot Bucuabes on two occasions, on one of which the bullets had struck the Portuguese Legation, and he added that when he had complained to Cid Torres his Excellency had denied the facts, and referred him to the French Legation, on the ground that the Mukaddem was under its protection. M. Colaço further stated that there were only two brothers Bucuabes under his protection: one had been killed, and the other was lying ill in his Legation house, and had taken no part in the fight. He knew nothing of the men who had come from the Riff, and could accept no responsibility for their actions.

I observed to M. Colaço that I had no desire to enter into the merits of any dispute that might exist between himself, the Moorish authorities, and the French Legation, but that it was absolutely necessary that some action should be taken to prevent the possibility of further fighting, and that it was therefore desirable that a meeting should be held of the foreign Representatives to discuss the matter, as there appeared to be little probability of anything being done otherwise.

M. Colaço replied that he had already determined on that course, and he showed me the draft of a Circular letter he had prepared, as Doyen, inviting his colleagues to meet at the Portuguese Legation with that object.

The meeting will be held to-morrow, and I will not fail to report the result,* but I have thought it better to place your Lordship at once in possession of the above particulars, as telegrams on the subject will probably have already appeared in the English press.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 196.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 28.)

(No. 132. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 17, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatches No. 110 of the 13th ultimo and No. 128 of the 10th instant respecting the Confidential letter I addressed to the Vizier warning him of the danger that would be incurred were the Court to leave Fez without proper precautions being taken to secure the maintenance of order in and around Fez during the Sultan's absence, I have the honour to inclose herewith translation of a letter I have received from the Vizier, and acknowledging the friendly advice offered.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 196.

Cid Hamed Ben Moussa to Mr. White.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) 15 *Rabia I*, 1313 (*September* 5, 1895).

WE received your letter referring to the Sultan's setting out from Fez and leaving it in a state of security, and we are aware of its contents.

When it was brought to the knowledge of His Majesty, he instructed me to reply, O friend, that your friendship and good counsel, and your custom of giving disinterested advice, are well known, and the sincerity and good relations between this Government and your esteemed and friendly Government are proved.

Finished.

(Signed) HAMED BEN MOUSSA BEN HAMED.

No. 197.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 28.)

(No. 133.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 18, 1895.

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 93 of the 10th ultimo, I informed the Vizier that the Underwriters had consented to accept the sum of 3,000 dollars in full settlement of their claim arising out of the plunder of the British steam-ship "Benalder," and I requested his Excellency to cause the money to be paid into this Legation.

Payment of the above-mentioned sum having been made to me this afternoon by Sid Hadj Mohamed Torres, I purchased with it a cheque payable to the Secretary of Lloyd's, and have the honour to transmit it herewith.

I regret that, owing to the Quarantine Regulations in Spain and France preventing the exportation of Spanish specie, the rate of exchange has risen considerably, so that the 3,000 dollars only realized 498*l.* 19*s.*, the amount of the cheque inclosed herewith.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

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* This promised report has not yet arrived.—B. T.

No. 198.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 28.)

(No. 134.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 19, 1895.

IN continuation of my telegram No. 79 of this date, reporting the piratical attack by Riffians upon a British sailing-vessel, I have the honour to transmit herewith translation of the telegram from the Governor of Melilla which the Spanish Minister was good enough to communicate to me.

From this telegram it appears that the lateen-rigged sailing-ship "Virgen de los Angeles," of Gibraltar, was proceeding with a cargo of cloth, petroleum, sugar, soap, &c., when, at 5 P.M. on the 15th instant, being in front of the beach at Cebadilla, and about 3 miles from Cape Morro Nuevo, the north-west headland of Alhucemas Bay, it was attacked by Riffians of the Bocoya tribe, who put off in five large boats and robbed the cargo, but apparently did not harm the crew, who presumably offered no resistance to the superior force of armed Moors opposed to them.

On the departure of the Riffians the "Virgen de los Angeles" appears to have steered back to Gibraltar, but as I have not yet received any report from that place I conclude she cannot yet have arrived there.

I have communicated to the authorities at Gibraltar the information received from the Spanish Minister.

When handing to me the telegram he had received on the subject the Spanish Minister observed that it was imperative that strong measures should be adopted to put a stop to these frequent acts of piracy off the Riff Coast, and he suggested that the various Governments should come to an arrangement for patrolling that coast, the Commanders of the gun-vessels being authorized to punish the villages to which the pirates belong.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 198.

The Governor of Melilla to the Spanish Minister at Tangier.

(Translation.)
(Telegraphic) *September* 18, 1895.

THE Governor of Alhucemas telegraphs to me to-day that the confidential agent of that place has reported that at 5 P.M. on the 15th instant, when in front of the beach at Cebadilla, and about 3 miles off Cape Morro Nuevo, the lateen-rigged vessel "Virgen de los Angeles," under the British flag, coming from Gibraltar with a cargo of goods for the firm of Doña Amalia Fernandez, was attacked by five "carabos" (large Riffian boats), manned by Moors from the town of Tisimari, in the Province of Bocoya, who robbed the cargo, consisting of cloth, petroleum, soap, sugar, and other provisions, and that, when the plundering was over, the vessel set sail for the Straits, the crew being uninjured. The name of the master, and the number of the crew, are not known. The said Governor has ordered an investigation to be made into the matter.

I communicate this to your Excellency for your information.

No. 199.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 28.)

(No. 135.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September* 20, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 31st ultimo, transmitting copy of a letter received from Mr. M. A. Farache, of Manchester, requesting the intervention of Her Majesty's Government to obtain a semsar's or broker's certificate for Mr. A. J. Laredo, and also to obtain the Sultan's renunciation of himself and his nephew, Mr. Solomon J. Laredo, as Moorish subjects.

In May last I received a letter from Mr. Farache applying for a semsar's certificate for Mr. Laredo, whom I accordingly requested to call at my office and produce his books. This is the usual course in such cases, as it is the only means of ascertaining whether the nature of the business is really such as would justify the issue of a semsar's certificate.

On examining Mr. Laredo's books I discovered that he was in no way an agent of Mr. Farache, the business relations existing between them being merely that Mr. Farache bought goods on commission for Mr. Laredo. I therefore explained to Mr. Laredo that the nature of this business was not such as would justify his appointment as semsar.

On the 21st June Mr. Farache addressed me another letter admitting that up to that time Mr. Laredo had not acted as his agent, but he added that he now intended to send him goods for sale on his account.

It is the custom of this Legation not to grant semsars' certificates on the mere statement that a business is about to be commenced, but only on proof that a *bonâ fide* business is actually being carried on, for otherwise some firms in England, desiring to oblige their customers, would send them a few shipments of goods nominally as agents for the mere purpose of obtaining for them British protection. I, therefore, should in any case have declined to issue the certificate until I was satisfied that there was a *bonâ fide* agency. In addition to this, however, I now learnt that Mr. Farache was a British subject only by naturalization, and it is now the practice of this Legation to refuse semsars' certificates to the agents of Moorish subjects naturalized in England, for it seems unreasonable that, when the principal himself is not entitled to protection in Morocco, he should have the power of extending British protection to another Moorish subject because he is his agent.

In informing Mr. Laredo that I could not grant him a semsar's certificate, I told him that I should always be ready to render him assistance in support of the *bonâ fide* interests of Mr. Farache.

As a matter of fact, the issue of a certificate to Mr. Laredo would not be of the smallest benefit to Mr. Farache's trade, for his interests are entitled to as much protection now as they would be were Mr. Laredo appointed his semsar. It is really only Mr. Laredo who would benefit, as, if he held a certificate, he would be entitled to be treated in all respects as though he were a British subject, both he himself and all his personal interests being under British protection.

There can be no doubt that it is in the truest interests of *bonâ fide* trade to limit the number of semsars as much as possible, issuing certificates only to agents of important British firms, through whose hands a large amount of trade passes, and who reside in the interior; for when residing at a port where there is a Consular officer, an agent's certificate under Article IX of the Madrid Convention is amply sufficient for the protection of the interests of the British firm. In any case it would, I think, have a good effect were protection to be extended only to the person of the semsar and not to his private business.

With regard to Mr. Farache's application for the intervention of Her Majesty's Government to obtain the Sultan's renunciation of his [? himself] and his nephew as Moorish subjects, I beg to refer to Sir E. Satow's despatch No. 7, Treaty, of the 30th August, 1894, reporting on a similar application made by Mr. M. S. Attia, and pointing out the objections to acceding to that request.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 200.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 28.)

(No. 85.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September* 28, 1895.

BALANCE of Cape Juby purchase-money: your Lordship's telegram No. 39.

I have received a letter from the Vizier informing me that the amount due is now being counted at Morocco city, and that the officials have orders to remit it to Tangier as quickly as possible.

No. 201.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 30.)

(No. 86.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September* 30, 1895.

SULTAN'S visit to South Morocco.

The cruiser "Lalande" is being sent by the French Government to meet the Sultan at Rabat; she will then visit the Western ports.

The Spanish Minister tells me he does not think a war vessel will be sent to meet the Sultan at Rabat by the Spanish Government. He also tells me that, on account of the cholera epidemic, his intention of visiting the Sultan at Rabat has been abandoned.

Italian Chargé d'Affaires does not know if his Government will send a ship of war to Rabat, but he is reporting French cruiser's programme to the Italian Government.

No. 202.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 40.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, September* 30, 1895.

SULTAN'S journey.

With reference to your telegram No. 86 of to-day, when is His Majesty expected to reach Rabat?

No. 203.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 30.)

(No. 87.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, September* 30, 1895.

SULTAN'S visit to South Morocco: your Lordship's telegram No. 40.

I will telegraph date of expected arrival of Sultan at Rabat directly I have news, but as yet it is impossible to fix date, as it is uncertain how long His Majesty will remain at Mequinez.

I think the Sultan will probably reach Rabat towards the end of October, but the French Chargé d'Affaires seems to expect it will be about the 10th October.

No. 204.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received October* 1.)

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 30, 1895.

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st instant, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to transmit to you, to be laid before the Marquess of Salisbury, copy of a despatch from the Governor of Gibraltar regarding the pillage of the British falucho "Virgen de los Angeles" off the Riff Coast.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 204.

Governor Sir R. Biddulph to Mr. Chamberlain.

Sir, *Gibraltar, September* 20, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your information, a copy of a letter written on behalf of the owner, master, and crew of the British falucho "Virgen de los Angeles," and of the owner of the cargo laden therein, relative to the plundering of that vessel off the Riff Coast on the 16th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT BIDDULPH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 204.

Mr. Parodi to Mr. Coll.

Sir, *Gibraltar, September* 18, 1895.

I HAVE the honour, on behalf of the owner, master, and crew of the British falucho or vessel "Virgen de los Angeles," and of the owner of her cargo, to bring to your notice, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the circumstances under which the said falucho has been pillaged by Riffians off the coast of Alhucemas.

The said falucho left Gibraltar on the 16th August last, bound to Tetuan and Alhucemas, laden with a general cargo.

On arriving at the Tetuan River the cargo destined for that place was landed, and, owing to stress of weather, the vessel had to put back to Gibraltar.

On the 9th instant she again sailed for Alhucemas, and in the course of her voyage, when off the Riff Coast, in the neighbourhood of a place known as the "Morro de Alhucemas," she was fired at and boarded by a large and lawless crowd of Riffians, nearly 100 in number, who came up to her in eight karabs. Once on board they threatened to kill the master and crew, aiming their Remingtons and knives at them, and looted the falucho entirely, carrying away, with the exception of six hampers of gin, all the cargo, a boat, the effects of the master and crew, ship's stores, &c., and about 600 dollars in cash, intended for the purchase of merchandize (eggs and almonds) at her port of destination, knocking about and forcing the master and crew to help in discharging the cargo, &c., into their boats.

I may state that on the master remonstrating with and explaining to them that they were committing an insult on a British ship, and on his pointing out to them the British ensign, they tore the same into shreds and trampled it under foot.

I have taken measures for sworn statements to be made by and on behalf of the parties interested, and also for ascertaining the damage suffered by the falucho. Pending these formalities, I have thought it my duty to bring the case briefly before your notice, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, in order that it may be communicated, through the proper channel, to the Shereefian authorities, whom I beg, on behalf of my clients, to hold responsible for all the damage occasioned to all parties interested by this daring act of piracy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HORACE P. PARODI, *Solicitor for Mr. José Diaz, of Gibraltar, Owner of the British Falucho "Virgen de los Angeles;" José Martin and others, her Master and Crew; and Vincent Garcia the younger, of Gibraltar, owner of her cargo.*

No. 205.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received October 2.)

(No. 76.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *San Sebastian, October 2, 1895.*

MOROCCO: your telegram No. 27.

I am informed by the Duke of Tetuan that no ship will be sent to Tangier by the Spanish Government, as, on account of quarantine, it would not be available afterwards for service in Spanish waters, and it might be accused of propagating cholera if it visited other ports in Morocco.

No. 206.

Manchester Chamber of Commerce to Foreign Office.—(Received October 3.)

Sir, *Manchester, October 1, 1895.*

I AM instructed by the Board of Directors of this Chamber to ask if you will be so good as to inform me, for the information of the Chamber, what is the present status of the official Representative of France at Fez—whether he is Consul or Vice-Consul, and whether or not he is a salaried non-trading officer.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ELIJAH HELM, *Secretary.*

No. 207.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. Edwardes.

(No. 35.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, October 3, 1895.*

WITH reference to Mr. White's telegram No. 86 of the 30th ultimo, repeated to you the same day, inquire whether an Italian man-of-war will be sent to meet Sultan at Rabat. Spain will not send one on account of the cholera, and consequent quarantine difficulties; but we are informed that a French cruiser will proceed there.

No. 208.

Foreign Office to Lloyd's.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 3, 1895.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 14th August last, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you the accompanying cheque on the London and County Banking Company (Limited) for the sum of 498*l.* 19*s.*,* which has been purchased at Tangier by Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires for the 3,000 dollars paid to him by the Moorish Government in full settlement of the claims arising out of the plunder of the steamer "Benalder" on the Moorish coast.

Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, in forwarding this cheque, explains that the comparatively low amount of the sum realized in sterling is the unfortunate effect of a considerable rise which has taken place in the rate of exchange at Tangier in consequence of the Quarantine Regulations in France and Spain preventing the exportation of Spanish specie.

It is understood that the Committee is prepared to undertake the distribution of the amount among the parties interested.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

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* Inclosure in No. 197.

No 209.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received October 4.)

(No. 137.)
My Lord, *Tangier, September 20, 1895.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 131 of the 16th instant, reporting the skirmish in the outer "soko," or market-place, between two parties of Riffians, of whom the leaders were respectively under French and Portuguese protection, I have the honour to inclose herewith translation of a letter which Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres addressed to me and to the other foreign Representatives, except those of France and Portugal, complaining that he was unable to punish the offenders or take steps for the preservation of the peace, as the combatants were under French and Portuguese protection.

At the meeting of the foreign Representatives which was held on the 17th instant, under the presidency of M. Colaço, as Doyen, it was decided that the necessity of the establishment of a more efficient police force should be again urged upon the Moorish Government, the question having been in abeyance since the failure of the negotiations in 1892, as reported in Mr. Eliot's despatch No. 252 of the 19th December of that year.

I pointed out that as the discussion of the subject with the Moorish Government would undoubtedly be protracted, it was necessary in the meantime to take special steps with a view to prevent the recurrence of a disturbance of the peace owing to the Riffian feud.

M. Colaço then recapitulated the events that had led up to the fight, and sought to cast the whole blame upon the Mukaddem of the Riffians, complaining that, when he had made representations on the subject to Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres, his Excellency had declared his inability to take any steps, as the Mukaddem was under French protection. M. Colaço declared that he could not admit that the Mukaddem or Chief of the Riffian village and of the guard should be under French protection, as it was contrary to the terms of the Madrid Convention; and he was proceeding to argue the point when the Spanish Minister interrupted to observe that we could not enter into that point, which was one to be discussed between himself and the Moorish Government and between the Moorish Government and the French Legation.

M. de Ojéda added that we were met, not to discuss the past history of the quarrel, or to decide as to the rights of any particular Legation to extend its protection to this or that Moor, but merely to concert measures for preventing a further disturbance of the peace, and to arrange the terms of the reply to be given to the letter most of us had received from Cid Torres.

These views having met with general acceptance, M. Colaço did not further pursue the subject of the protection of the Mukaddem, and after a short discussion it was decided that a reply should be addressed to Cid Torres pointing out that among all the combatants there had only been two persons protected respectively by the French and Portuguese Legations, all the rest being Moorish subjects, and stating that we could not, therefore, accept his protest and disclaimer of responsibility, but insisted on efficient measures being adopted to preserve the peace.

I have the honour to inclose copy of the letter which M. de Ojéda drafted, at the request of his colleagues, and which, having been accepted by them all, I have addressed to Cid Torres.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 209.

Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres to Mr. White.

(Translation.) 26 *Rabea I*, 1313 (*September* 16, 1895).

YOUR Excellency must be aware of the public news of the hatred and quarrel occurred between the Mukaddem of the Riffians of the Emsalla holding French protection, and Wolad Bou Kouabes holding Portuguese protection, until there occurred, these days, between the two parties, killing and wounding in the outer "soko"

of this town, and the enmity between them has increased, until it is impossible to prevent them repeating it, and on this account others like them are trying to do likewise, and from this, disorder and insolence will be in the land, as you must be aware.

Notwithstanding all this, the Government cannot find a way to arrest the authors and to punish the offenders, as they are under the authority of the two nations. We tried to make peace between them before the occurrence referred to, but they would not pay any attention, but hastened to do what we have stated.

It is now our duty to inform your Excellency of this, that you may try and prevent them by whatever means may be necessary, and you are doubtless aware which of the two parties are the offenders, and the reply.

Peace.

(Signed) MOHAMMED BEN LARBY TORRES.

Inclosure 2 in No. 209.

Mr. White to Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres.

(Formule d'introduction.) *Tangier, le* 17 *Septembre*, 1895.

J'AI l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre note du 26 Rabii-el-Aouel, dans laquelle votre Excellence commente la lutte regrettable qui a eu lieu au Zocco entre le Mokaddem des Riffains d'Emsala, protégé Français, et Ulad Becuabes, protégé Portugais, et les partisans de l'un et l'autre, et votre Excellence ajoute qu'elle n'a pu ni éviter la rencontre ni punir les coupables parce que ceux-ci se trouvent sous la juridiction des deux nations susmentionnées.

Comme votre Excellence, en déplorant les faits antérieurs, me demande de prêter mon appui afin d'en éviter la répétition, qu'elle croit probable, je dois déclarer à votre Excellence qu'aucun protégé Anglais n'ayant été coupable de trouble de l'ordre public, je ne saurais prêter à votre Excellence d'autre appui qu'en protestant ici, comme je l'ai fait verbalement à votre Excellence, d'un état de choses qui implique une menace constante pour mes administrés, ainsi que pour tous les paisibles habitants de cette ville, et en réitérant à votre Excellence mon avis sur l'inéluctable devoir qui s'impose au Gouvernement Shériffien de prendre des mesures efficaces pour éviter de semblables désordres et pour maintenir ses sujets dans les bornes du devoir et de l'obéissance aux lois.

Je suis d'autant plus porté à renchérir sur cette recommandation que, d'après les renseignements que j'ai pu prendre sur l'affaire en question, les protégés étrangers qui y ont pris part, ne seraient, d'après les renseignements et le témoignage du Ministre du Portugal et du Chargé d'Affaires de France,* il ne s'agirait que d'un protégé de chacun de ces deux nations ayant pris part à l'affaire. Or, il est avéré que les combattants ce jour-là étaient nombreux, et il est en même temps hors de doute que ceux qui, d'après votre Excellence, se préparent à troubler derechef l'ordre public, ne sont nullement protégés par aucune nation. Ce sont donc des sujets Marocains en grande partie qu'il fallait punir à l'occasion et dont il faut réprimer aujourd'hui les menaçantes représailles, et par conséquent je ne vois pas sur quoi votre Excellence pourrait baser l'impuissance où elle déclare se trouver vis-à-vis des fauteurs des désordres passés et futurs.

Je ne puis donc accepter l'irresponsabilité invoquée par votre Excellence et partant, je dois déclarer que je considérerai le Gouvernement Marocain responsable des dommages que les administrés Anglais recevront dans leurs personnes ou dans leurs biens à la suite de troubles que le Gouvernement peut et doit réprimer; et afin d'en faciliter à votre Excellence les moyens et d'éviter que des coupables puissent se dérober à l'action des lois Marocaines, j'ai l'honneur de remettre ci-joint à votre Excellence la liste des indigènes qui jouissent à Tanger de la protection d'Angleterre.

Et la paix, &c.

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* This sentence is evidently incomplete.

No. 210.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 4.)

(No. 138.)

My Lord, *Tangier, September* 22, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith translation of a letter addressed to me and the other Representatives by Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres, informing us that, with a view to prevent further commercial claims by foreign merchants, the Sultan had issued orders to the following effect:—

No sale is to take place except by a deed attested by two notaries to be specially appointed in each district for that purpose, who can only draw up the document by order of the Cadi, or Judge, and of the Governor of the district, and must certify that the Moorish purchaser is a man of property and that four others stand surety for him; the same formalities to be observed in all business transactions of whatever nature with Moorish subjects, and if they are neglected no claim will be entertained. When a foreign merchant is going on business to any place in the interior, he is to be provided with a letter to the Governor of the district to which he is going, acquainting him with the nature of his business.

At a meeting held for the interchange of views regarding this letter, the foreign Representatives were unanimously of opinion that the conditions the Moorish Government now sought to impose would put an end to all trade in this country, as it would be impossible for a merchant wishing to do business in the country to comply with all the conditions on each separate transaction, many of which would have to be effected at a distance from the Governor and Cadi of the district. It is not likely, either, that natives, however good their credit may be, would be able to find four other Moors of means to stand surety for them.

It was accordingly decided to reply to Cid Torres that the proposed regulations would be most detrimental to trade, and, being contrary to the terms of existing Treaties, which expressly stipulate that foreign merchants may be permitted to buy from and sell to whom they like, and that there should be absolute freedom to buyer and seller to bargain together without any interference on the part of the Sultan's officers, we could not accept them, and demand their withdrawal, holding the Moorish Government responsible for any losses that may have been caused by their being published before their communication to and acceptance by us.

I suggested that it would be advisable to add that the commercial claims that had been put forward at the Shereefian Court, of which complaint is made in Cid Torres' letter, are entirely attributable to the Governors, who had neglected to take proper steps for their settlement when first presented, and that the remedy lay in the hands of the Moorish Government, who need only insist on the Governors settling all claims promptly and justly, for the Moorish Government would never be held responsible for the debts of its subjects who, after an impartial inquiry held at the time, are shown to be really without any means.

At the Doyen's suggestion, the German Chargé d'Affaires consented to prepare a draft of the reply to be addressed to Cid Torres, and I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of the draft he has submitted. The substance of this draft has been approved by all the Representatives. Some of them, in submitting it to their Governments for approval, are making some change in the form, as it is not considered necessary that the replies should be absolutely identic in wording.

Your Lordship will observe that Baron de Büssche has not adopted my suggestion as to Governors being ordered to settle claims promptly and justly, and I understand that several of my colleagues consider such an addition to the letter unnecessary and inadvisable; the Spanish Minister, however, tells me that he intends to insert a a sentence to that effect in the draft he will submit to his Government. I have therefore included it in the draft which I have the honour to transmit herewith for your Lordship's approval.

The draft of the Italian Chargé d'Affaires is almost identic with mine.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 210.

Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres to Mr. White.

(Translation.) 21 *Rabea I*, 1313 (*September* 11, 1895).

I HAVE to inform you that I am in receipt of a Shereefian letter regarding the number of complaints sent to Court by the Governors of questions of traders who sell goods on credit to people of whom they know not if they have any capital or not. And most of those who buy from them are either those who have nothing or know nothing of business, and they lose what they have, and have not wherewith to pay the trader, and they are those who give their goods on credit vainly, and afterwards come to questions with their clients. And the authorities cannot find a way of getting anything from the buyer, as he is either bankrupt or has not known how to do safe business, and the money is found to be as good as lost. Therefore it has appeared good to His Shereefian Majesty to make an arrangement to evit [? avoid] loss to both sides.

The seller (trader) is not to sell anything to any one without the testimony of authorized Aduls appointed by the Cadi in every place for that purpose alone, and who are to witness only by his order and that of the Governor, conjointly, that the buyer is a man of means, and four of his friends guarantee him; and whoever has not this notarial testimony by order of the Cadi and Governor, and containing these two conditions, and has a claim against any one, his claim will not be attended to. If any one sells goods purposely without these two conditions, after they have been informed of them, and asks the Governor and Cadi to witness this without guarantees or proof of means, the Aduls are to witness against him that he accepts the responsibility, knowing that he (the buyer) has no guarantees nor means; that it is between them only if anything happens, such as loss, bankruptcy, or otherwise, and that he is to make no claim in that case.

This same rule is to hold good also for all business of every sort, besides business through orders.

And His Shereefian Majesty has instructed me to write to your Excellency regarding what he has said, as you are to write to your Consuls at the ports to establish this rule with the merchants there; and to advise them that if any merchant of their nationality who wishes to go to any town, his Consul is to write to the Governor of the port asking him for a letter for the merchant to take with him to the Governor of the town to which he is going, advising of him and his business, that the Governor of the town may be aware of him; after you have advised your merchants residing in Tangier of this rule.

I await your reply.

Peace.

(Signed) MOHAMMED BEN LARBY TORRES.

Inclosure 2 in No. 210.

Draft of Letter to Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres, prepared by Baron Büssche.

J'AI l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Excellence que mon Gouvernement m'a chargé de protester contre les formes nouvelles que l'Ordonnance de Sa Majesté le Sultan, dont vous m'avez donné connaissance par votre lettre du 11 Septembre, vient d'interdire pour les Traités entre étrangers et indigènes.

Les Traités en vigueur avec le Maroc sont tous basés sur le principe de la liberté du commerce avec les indigènes. Plus spécialement l'Article IV du Traité Anglais du 9 Décembre, 1856, l'Article XLVII du Traité Espagnol du 20 Novembre, 1861, et l'Article IV du Traité Allemand du 1er Juin, 1890, statuent que les acheteurs et vendeurs Européens jouissent d'une liberté illimitée dans leurs transactions avec les indigènes, et que les autorités Marocaines n'ont pas le droit d'intervenir dans ces transactions. Les Traités Anglais et Espagnol susmentionnés ajoutent même que tout Gouverneur ou autre employé du Makhzen qui s'ingère dans ces transactions entre indigènes et étrangers, sera puni. Il s'ensuit de ces stipulations, valables par suite de la clause de la nation la plus favorisée pour tous les États étrangers au Maroc,

qu'aucun Gouverneur ou autre employé Marocain ne peut intervenir dans les contrats des étrangers avec les sujets de Sa Majesté le Sultan. C'est là un droit consacré par les Traités qui peut être changé seulement d'un commun accord entre les différents Gouvernements étrangers et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Chérifienne.

L'Ordonnance en question exigeant pour la validité d'un contrat entre indigènes et étrangers, dans tous les cas, l'intervention des autorités Marocaines, défendue expressément par les Traités, elle est contraire à ces Traités. Il est clair que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Chérifienne ne peut pas changer à lui seul, et quand ça lui plaît, les Traités existants, qu'il a promis d'exécuter de la manière la plus solennelle.

Mon Gouvernement m'ordonne donc de vous dire qu'il ne peut reconnaître l'ordonnance de Sa Majesté Chérifienne, qui, contraire aux Traités, entraverait tout commerce avec les sujets Marocains, et le rendrait même presque impossible. Il n'existe pas dans tout endroit de l'intérieur des Adouls auxquels on peut se fier, aussi est-il peu probable, même si l'indigène avec lequel l'étranger veut faire un contrat est solvable, qu'on trouve quatre hommes prêts à garantir pour l'indigène, sans être payé pour ça. Les stipulations ne feraient par conséquent que naître une quantité de nouveaux abus, et augmenterait par là le nombre des réclamations de la part des étrangers, de sorte que le résultat de l'Ordonnance ne serait pas une diminution, mais une augmentation, des réclamations, ce qu'elle veut justement empêcher. Je dois donc demander de la manière la plus formelle, de la part de mon Gouvernement, que le Makhzen retire cette Ordonnance.

Mon Gouvernement m'a chargé de vous dire, en outre, qu'il se réserve de rendre le Makhzen responsable de toutes les préjudices que la publication de cette Ordonnance aurait déjà causées et causera encore à ses ressortissants, puisque le Gouvernement Chérifien l'a mis en exécution sans demander auparavant, comme c'était son devoir, si mon Gouvernement consentirait à modifier les Traités existants sur ce point.

Inclosure 3 in No. 210.

Draft of Letter to Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres, prepared by Mr. White.

(Compliments.) *Tangier, September* , 1895.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that, having communicated to Her Majesty's Government your letter of the 21st Rabea I, acquainting me with the recent Shereefian orders respecting commercial transactions between Moorish subjects and foreigners, I am instructed to reply that Her Majesty's Government cannot agree to the restrictions thereby imposed upon the commerce of British subjects.

The existing Treaties with Morocco are all based upon the principle of freedom of commerce with the natives. The Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Morocco expressly stipulates that British subjects "shall be allowed to buy from and sell to whom they like" in Morocco, and that "absolute freedom shall be given in all cases to the buyer and seller to bargain together, and no interference on the part of the Sultan's officers shall be permitted;" and it is added that, "should any Governor or other officer interfere in the bargain between British and Moorish subjects, or place any impediments in the lawful purchase or sale of goods or merchandize, His Shereefian Majesty shall severely punish the said officer for such misconduct."

Now the recent Shereefian orders require that His Majesty's officers should interfere in all commercial transactions between Moorish subjects and foreigners, and thus constitute a distinct breach of the above-mentioned clause of the Treaty. Moreover, the rigorous nature of the conditions imposed by these orders would inevitably put a stop to all trade in the country, and their effect would be most injurious to all parties.

Her Majesty's Government regret that these orders, involving as they do a breach of Treaty stipulations, should have been published and put into force without having first been submitted to their consideration; and they have instructed me to require that they be at once withdrawn, and [? to] give your Excellency notice that they will hold the Moorish Government responsible for any losses that may have been incurred thereby by British merchants.

I am further to point out, with reference to the complaint of the number of commercial claims that are presented at the Shereefian Court, that it is the local Governors who, by neglecting to take at the proper time the necessary steps, are in

most cases the cause of the losses of foreign merchants, and, consequently, of the claims presented to the Government. The remedy is therefore easily applied. It is only necessary to issue stringent orders to all Governors to make an impartial inquiry into all claims immediately they are presented, and to compel those under their jurisdiction to pay their just debts if they possess the necessary means. If the Governors faithfully carry out such orders, the Shereefian Government would not be troubled with any more commercial claims.

Peace.

No. 211.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 4.)

(No. 139.)

My Lord, *Tangier, September* 24, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 134 of the 19th instant, reporting the plunder by Riffians of the British vessel "Virgen de los Angeles" near Alhucemas, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a letter addressed by the solicitor for the owner, master, and crew of the vessel, and for the owner of the cargo to the Colonial Secretary of Gibraltar, and communicated by him to me, containing further particulars concerning the occurrence.

From the letter, it appears that the vessel was boarded by nearly 100 armed Riffians, who carried off everything on board, forcing the master and crew to assist them in discharging the cargo into their boats. It is further stated that, on the master pointing out to them that the vessel was under the British flag, they took the ensign, and tearing it into shreds trampled it under foot.

I have deemed it advisable to report the occurrence at once to the Vizier, but at the same time to refrain from putting forward anything in the nature of a demand until I am in possession of your Lordship's instructions.

I beg to inclose herewith a translation of my letter to the Vizier, in which I merely request him to bring the matter to the knowledge of the Sultan, and inform him that I will again communicate with him when I have received instructions from Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 211.

Mr. Parodi to Mr. Coll, September 18, 1895.

[See Inclosure in No. 204.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 211.

Mr. White to the Vizier.

(Compliments.) *Tangier, 3rd Rabia II,* 1313 (*September* 23, 1895).

IT is with much regret that I have to report to your Excellency another case of piracy off the coast of Riff.

The British sailing-vessel "Virgen de los Angeles" left Gibraltar with a cargo of various goods for Alhucemas, and on the afternoon of the 15th instant, when about 3 miles distant from the cape known as Morro Nuevo, they were attacked by a large number of Riffians from the village of Ismuri in the tribe of Bocoya, who came off in eight "carabos," and plundered all the cargo, ship's stores, effects of the master and crew, and everything else they could find, ill-treating the crew, and making them assist in discharging the cargo into their "carabos." It is further stated that when the

master of the vessel informed them that the ship was British and pointed out to them the ensign, they tore it into shreds and trampled on it.

I have already reported this very grave occurrence to Her Majesty's Government, and will communicate with your Excellency as soon as I receive the instructions they may think fit to give me regarding it; but, in the meantime, I think it right to lose no time in acquainting your Excellency with the matter, in order that you bring it to the knowledge of His Majesty the Sultan.

Peace.

No. 212.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 4.)

(No. 140.)

My Lord, *Tangier, September* 24, 1895.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 104 of the 28th ultimo, regarding the payment by the Moorish Government of the balance of the purchase-money for Cape Juby, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have on several occasions during the last two or three months caused private messages to be delivered to the Vizier reminding him of the matter, and that upon receipt of your Lordship's above-mentioned despatch I addressed his Excellency a letter expressing a hope that the money would be paid punctually on the date fixed.

I have the honour to transmit herewith translation of the reply I received last night from the Vizier, stating that the Sultan had previously sent officials to Morocco city to count out the money, and transmit it to Tangier, and that they had received orders to conclude the matter as speedily as possible.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 212.

Cid Hamed Ben Moussa to Mr. White.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.) 23 *Rabea I,* 1313 (*September* 13, 1895).

WE received your letter, O friend, reminding us of the balance due of the purchase-money of Tarfaya, and that the stipulated term will soon expire, and requesting us to be careful that there should be no delay after the term, and we are aware of it.

After bringing it to the knowledge of our Lord, he instructed us to reply to you, O friend, that from the time that the affair was arranged, and the compact made about it, His Majesty has been solicitous about the payment of the remaining half of the purchase-money. And that he had already sent Administrators to Morocco city to collect the amount, and it was expected that it would be paid within the stated term, and that in any case the affair on which they were sent was to be hastened, and that immediately they completed the collection of it they were to advise. And the letter will be issued to you about it, with God's help.

Finished.

(Signed) HAMED BEN MOUSSA BEN HAMED.

No. 213.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 4.)

(No. 141. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, September* 24, 1895.

IN continuation of my telegram No. 80 of the 20th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of the despatch I have received from Mr. Macleod reporting the recognition by the Moorish Government of his appointment as British Vice-Consul at Fez.

Mr. Macleod states that as the Court was about to leave Fez very soon, and as it was important that the formal recognition should take place before their departure, he called upon the Governor without awaiting official instructions from me.

I have been informed that the Vizier has addressed me a letter acquainting me with the recognition of the Vice-Consul, and inclosing copy of the orders to that effect issued to the Governor of Fez; but this letter, which is said to have been dispatched by a mounted soldier on the 15th instant, has not yet reached me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 213.

Vice-Consul Macleod to Mr. White.

Sir,

Fez, September 17, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to advise you that to-day Kaïd Maclean, by instruction of the Grand Vizier, informed me that the Sultan had ordered the Basha of Fez to recognize this Vice-Consulate.

In view of the nearness of the Court's departure, and the time involved in waiting for instructions, we both considered it would be best to advance the conclusion of the matter as far as possible without delay.

I therefore addressed the Basha the letter of which I beg to inclose copy and translation herewith.

The Basha at once replied, and his answer—of which also I transmit herein a copy and translation—appearing satisfactory, I called upon him officially at 5 o'clock.

I am happy to state that the Basha was courteous, and used many cordial expressions of congratulation and welcome.

Upon my leaving he renewed these expressions, and concluded in these words:—

"And the Court told me to tell you that they feel pleased that the English Government has appointed you rather than a stranger.

"They feel as if your Government had chosen one of our own Fez people."

From the deliberation and care with which he spoke it was plain that Kaïd Dris Ben Allam was delivering a dictated speech.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. M. MACLEOD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 213.

Vice-Consul Macleod to Kaïd Dris Ben Allam.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

Fez, 26 *Rabea I,* 1313 (*September* 17, 1895).

Praise to the one God, &c.

INASMUCH as the Shereefian Government has informed me that the Sultan—may God cherish him and prolong his life—has approved my appointment as British Vice-Consul at Fez—may God safeguard it—I request, if it be convenient, that you authorize me to visit you to-day at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of expressing the pleasure I feel regarding what His Shereefian Majesty—may God cherish him—has been pleased to do.

May we be always in friendship.

(Signed) J. M. MACLEOD.

Inclosure 3 in No. 213.

Kaïd Dris Ben Allam to Vice-Consul Macleod.

(Translation.)

26 *Rabea* 1, A.H. 1313 (*September* 17, 1895).

Praise to the one God. There is no power or being but in God.

TO the esteemed, the clever, the upright, the Consul of the famous and honoured English Government; after inquiring about thee, and hoping you may always be well;—

Your letter reached us requesting an audience from us at 3 o'clock to-day, by reason of your pleasure in connection with the subject you indicated.

You are welcome to us; but at 3 o'clock we will be much occupied, and so your visit should be at 5 o'clock. So please come then. At 5 o'clock you are welcome.

(Signed) DRIS BEN ALLAM (God be gracious to him).

No. 214.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 4.)

(No. 142.)

My Lord,

Tangier, September 27, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch I have received from Mr. Vice-Consul Macleod reporting the departure of the Sultan from Fez on the 22nd instant on account, it is believed, of the funds in the Treasury of that town being nearly exhausted.

Mulaï Arafa, who was recalled from Melilla with that object, is left as Viceroy at Fez, though no public announcement to that effect has yet been made.

I have heard from another source that four Colonels have been left to garrison Fez, one of them at the head of a strong regiment, but the other three with only skeleton regiments, which, however, they have orders to complete by enlistment; they have been supplied with a large stock of good rifles and ammunition, and it is hoped that, if the increased rate of pay is maintained and actually reaches the troops, they should be able to maintain order during the absence of the Court.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 214.

Vice-Consul Macleod to Mr. White.

Sir,

Fez, September 22, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Sultan and Court left here this morning for Mequinez, Rabat, and Marrakesh.

The Amin Mukhri—a good authority on such a point—tells me that the real reason of the Court's departure is financial.

He says that the Fez Treasury is almost exhausted by the excess of expenditure over revenue the last fifteen months, while at Marrakesh a large sum was practically locked up.

The freeing of Fez from the burden for some time of supporting the Court was therefore unavoidable.

This opinion is shared by nearly every person of experience whom I have heard discuss the question.

Yesterday afternoon a Shereefian letter was read in the Karoueen Mosque appointing Hadj Abdelemgid Bemshoeron Acting Governor of Fez during the absence of the Basha, Kaïd Dris-ben-Allam (Mul-em-Shawr of the Sultan), who accompanies the Court.

No public announcement has yet been made regarding the appointment of Mulaï Arafa as Viceroy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. M. MACLEOD.

No. 215.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 4.)

(No. 88.)
(Telegraphic.)

Tangier, October 4, 1895.

ARRIVED yesterday afternoon, and have taken charge.

No. 216.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 118.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 4, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 131 of the 16th ultimo, reporting the circumstances of an affray which has taken place at Tangier between two parties of Riffians, in which a question of French and Portuguese protection is involved.

I approve the action which you have taken in regard to this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 217.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 119.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 4, 1895.

I HAVE to request that you will take an opportunity to express to the Spanish Minister the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the information in regard to the recent piratical attack on the "Virgen de los Angeles," which he was good enough to communicate to you, as reported in your despatch No. 134 of the 19th ultimo.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 218.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. White.

(No. 120.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 4, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 135 of the 20th ultimo, reporting the grounds on which you declined to accede to Mr. Farache's application for a semsar's certificate for Mr. A. J. Laredo.

I approve your decision in the matter, as well as your views in regard to the necessity for carefully limiting the issue of such certificates as far as possible.

Mr. Farache has been informed that your refusal to grant the required certificate was fully justified by the circumstances of the case, and that no steps can be taken to procure the Sultan's renunciation of his Moorish nationality and of that of his nephew, Mr. Solomon J. Laredo.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 219.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received October 5.)

(No. 89.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, October* 5, 1895.

THE Sultan's journey south: Mr. White's telegram No. 87.

According to report received from Kaïd Maclean, it is probable that the Sultan will leave Mequinez either to-day or on the 7th instant. In that case, His Majesty should arrive at Rabat on the 15th instant.

No. 220.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir A. Nicolson.

(No. 121.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 5, 1895.

I HAVE received your telegram No. 88 of the 4th instant, reporting your arrival at your post.

I have to request that you will inform Mr. White that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve his conduct while in charge of Her Majesty's Legation at Tangier.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 221.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 5, 1895.

WITH reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit herewith copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier,* stating that he had received information, through the Spanish Minister at that city, of the piratical attack by Riffians on the "Virgen de los Angeles," and had communicated the intelligence to the authorities at Gibraltar.

I am to state that his Lordship awaits the receipt of the sworn evidence, and of the statement of damage suffered, which the Governor of Gibraltar is collecting.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 222.

Foreign Office to Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 5, 1895.

IN reply to your letter of the 1st instant, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to inform you that the present French Consular official at Fez is a Vice-Consul "de carrière."

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 223.

Foreign Office to Mr. M. A. Farache.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 5, 1895.

AS you were informed in Sir T. Sanderson's letter of the 30th August last, your letter of the 26th of that month was referred to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier for a report.

I am now directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to state to you that the grounds on which Mr. White declined to grant Mr. A. J. Laredo a semsar's certificate appear to have been fully justified by the circumstances of the case, and that no steps can be taken to procure the Sultan's renunciation of your Moorish nationality and of that your nephew, Mr. Solomon J. Laredo.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

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* No. 198.

No. 224.

Lloyd's to Foreign Office.—(Received October 8.)

Sir, *Lloyd's, London, October 7, 1895.*

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, inclosing a cheque for the sum of 498*l.* 19*s.*, being 3,000 dollars, the amount paid by the Moorish Government in full settlement of the claims arising out of the plundering of the steamer "Benalder" on the Moorish coast.

The Committee of Lloyd's have directed me to ask you to be so good as to express to the Marquess of Salisbury their best thanks for the attention which his Lordship has given to this matter, and for the very satisfactory conclusion which has been arrived at.

The above sum is now being distributed by the Committee of Lloyd's to the Underwriters interested.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. HOZIER, *Secretary.*

No. 225.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir A. Nicolson.

(No. 122.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, October 8, 1895.*

I HAVE received Mr. White's despatch No. 137 of the 20th ultimo, reporting the steps which the foreign Representatives at Tangier have taken with a view to impress upon Cid Mohammed Torres his responsibility for the adoption of efficient measures to preserve order in that city.

I approve Mr. White's action in associating himself with them in the "projet de note" drafted by the Spanish Minister, of which a copy accompanied his despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 226.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir A. Nicolson.

(No. 123.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, October 9, 1895.*

WITH reference to Mr. White's despatch No. 139 of the 24th ultimo, I have to inform you that, on the receipt from Gibraltar of the sworn evidence which is being taken there of the circumstances attending the plunder by Riffians of the British vessel "Virgen de los Angeles," you will be furnished with the necessary instructions to bring the matter to the serious notice of the Moorish Government.

The terms of Mr. White's note to the Vizier, of which a copy accompanied his despatch, are approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 227.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir A. Nicolson.

(No. 124.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, October 9, 1895.*

I HAVE received Mr. White's despatch No. 138 of the 22nd ultimo, reporting the steps which he, in conjunction with the other foreign Representatives at Tangire, has taken in regard to a new Ordinance which the Sultan of Morocco has issued, with the alleged view to prevent further commercial claims by foreign merchants.

I approve the note which it is proposed that Her Majesty's Legation should address to Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres in reply to his communication of the 11th September last.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 228.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(Received October 10.)

Sir, *Downing Street, October 9, 1895.*

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquess of Salisbury, with reference to the letter from this Department of the 30th ultimo, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Gibraltar on the subject of piracy on the Riff coast.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 228.

Governor Sir R. Biddulph to Mr. Chamberlain.

Sir, *Gibraltar, September 27, 1895.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 20th instant, I have the honour to transmit, for your information, copy of a letter received from the master of the "Très Amigos."

2. The master has been informed that I am unable to afford protection to vessels on th eRiff coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. BIDDULPH,
General and Governor.

Inclosure 2 in No. 228.

Mr. Ortiz to the Captain of the Port, Gibraltar.

Sir, *Gibraltar, September 24, 1895.*

AS master of the British falucho "Très Amigos," of this port, I beg to lay before you the following, for your consideration.

On the 11th August last my owner chartered the vessel to convey cargo to Penon de la Gomera (Riff coast), and I have been awaiting for a favourable wind to proceed on the voyage.

On the 17th of the present month the falucho "Virgen de los Angeles" arrived here, and the master reported that his vessel had been boarded by pirates of the Riffian coast, and his cargo and effects carried away. The master of this vessel has informed me that the leader of the Riffians expressed his intention of attacking my falucho, "Très Amigos," when an opportunity offers.

I am bound by my contract to proceed to Penon de la Gomera, and I am afraid that if my vessel should unfortunately get becalmed in Riffian waters the threats made might be carried into effect, especially as three or four vessels have within a recent period been attacked and robbed on that coast.

Under these circumstances, I beg to ask if you can do anything to assist me in the matter by rendering protection to my vessel and crew, specially as under the existing Port Regulations I am not permitted to carry arms or ammunitions for my own protection.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOSÉ ORTIZ,
Master of the British falucho "Très Amigos."

No. 229.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received October 10.)

(No. 90.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, October 10, 1895.*

SULTAN'S journey south: my telegram No. 89.

Kaïd Maclean reports it to be doubtful whether the Sultan will reach Rabat before the 29th instant at the soonest, as His Majesty's départure from Mequinez is likely to be deferred.

No. 230.

Mr. White to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 12.)

(No. 143.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 2, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch and inclosure received from Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-el-Baida, reporting that the enemies of Kaïd Aisa-ben-Omar are again endeavouring to incite the tribesmen to rise against him, and that there is a prospect of a recrudescence of rebellion in the neighbourhood of Saffi.

News of the Sultan's departure from Fez will no doubt have reached the tribes in the south ere this, and the knowledge of the approach of the Sultan's army will I trust have a good effect.

I have, &c
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 230.

Consul Maclean to Mr. White.

Sir, *Dar-el-Baida, September* 30, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, copy of a letter I have received from Mr. Vice-Consul Hunot of Saffi, reporting a renewal of unrest amongst the Kabyles in that neighbourhood.

Mr. Hunot states that public criers have been employed in the Rabat Sanctuary of Saffi to call upon the people to rise against Kaïd Aisa-ben-Omar, on account of his not having fulfilled his engagement to release certain of their brethren from prison.

It is said that the Chiefs of the rebellious party possess the written adherence of tribes, and that their object is first to destroy the stronghold of Kaïd Aisa, and then to proceed to Morocco city and endeavour to effect the release of Mulai Mahomed, the Sultan's eldest brother.

Mr. Hunot says that the Arabs generally in the Saffi neighbourhood ridicule the idea of there being a Sultan at present, and he believes that unless His Majesty shortly comes south there will again be serious disturbances.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 230.

Vice-Consul Hunot to Consul Maclean.

Dear Mr. Maclean, *Saffi, September* 27, 1895.

AFTER enjoying a little quiet, several Chiefs of the Abda rebels returned yesterday from the interior, and employed public criers proclaiming in Rabat that they were to rise again against their Kaïd Si Aisa-ben-Omar, giving as their reason that he had not released their brethren imprisoned in town according to promise.

These Chiefs brought letters from other tribes who promised to join them. About 150 of the insurgents happened to be in town all armed, who immediately joined these Chiefs, and in the evening they started towards the Governor's castle, and they have collected at a place called Oolad Zeed. They intend to force other tribes to rebel with them, threatening to burn the huts and property of those who refuse. The Chiefs declare that their object is to destroy the Governor's Kasbal, then to proceed with the assisting tribes towards the city of Morocco with the hope to be able to release Mulai Mohamed.

The Arabs here declare publicly that there is no Sultan, and ridicule any one who says there is one. I believe that if the Sultan does not move soon there will yet be serious disturbances amongst the tribes. Highwaymen continue to infest our neighbourhood. Several Arabs have come in to-day wounded close to the town, and two

days ago a respectable Jew was killed and plundered not far from the town. Numbers of refugees are again flocking into town with their belongings, women, children, and cattle.

I shall keep you advised of whatever occurs.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE P. HUNOT.

P.S.—No signs of cholera here.

G. P. H.

No. 231.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir A. Nicolson.

(No. 127.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 21, 1895.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Gibraltar* relative to a request addressed to him by the master of the British falucho "Très Amigos" for protection when trading on the Riff coast.

The repeated acts of piracy which have recently occurred on this coast render it necessary to consider seriously what measures can be taken for the protection of peaceful commerce.

The Moorish authorities appear powerless to keep the tribes under control, and, as you will have learnt from the correspondence which has been forwarded to Her Majesty's Legation, both the Netherlands and Spanish Governments have suggested that some concerted action on the part of foreign Powers, such as patrolling the coast, may become necessary.

I should wish you to take the matter into consideration, and to inform me what steps could, in your opinion, be most advantageously adopted for the repression of these attacks upon trading-vessels passing in the neighbourhood of the coast.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 232.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 22.)

(No. 144.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 5, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to report that I arrived here on the 3rd instant in Her Majesty's ship "Bellona," and was received with the customary ceremonial by Cid Mohammed Torres and other Moorish functionaries.

I called on Cid Mohammed Torres on the following day to thank him for the courteous reception accorded to me, and to express the hope that we would treat in a friendly spirit any questions which, from time to time, we might have to discuss. I assured his Excellency of the desire of Her Majesty's Government that Morocco should be strong and independent, and that the authority of the Sultan should be firmly established and recognized throughout his dominions.

Cid Mohammed Torres replied that the friendship between Great Britain and Morocco was of long standing and close intimacy, and he reciprocated my desire to treat affairs in an amicable spirit. He thanked me for the friendly sentiments I had expressed on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and stated that he would convey them to the Court of His Majesty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

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* See Inclosures in No. 228.

No. 233.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 22.)

(No. 145.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 8, 1895.

THE Spanish Minister informed me yesterday that he had decided, with the consent of his Government, to postpone his visit to the Moorish Court till next January, when he presumed he would find the Sultan at Morocco. M. de Ojéda said that his reasons for deferring the presentation of his letters were twofold. In the first place, the demarcation of the neutral territory at Melilla need not take place till February, and it would be well if he were at the Court at that moment instead of at a distance; and, secondly, owing to the Quarantine Regulations at present in force, it would be inconvenient to pay a visit to a Moorish port in a man-of-war.

Sir E. Satow, in his despatch No. 35 of the 30th March last, referred to the desire of the Moorish Government to postpone the demarcation of the Neutral Zone beyond the twelve months' delay accorded by the last agreement with Spain, and I gathered from M. de Ojéda that he anticipates some little difficulty in securing a prompt demarcation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

No. 234.

Sir A Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 22.)

(No. 147. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 11, 1895.

WITH reference to Mr. White's despatch No. 139 of the 24th ultimo, inclosing a translation of a letter he had addressed to the Vizier, acquainting him with the piracy that had been committed on the British falucho "Virgen de los Angeles" off the Riff coast, I have the honour to transmit herewith extract from a letter received by Mr. White from Kaïd Maclean, conveying a message from the Vizier to the effect that it is the intention of the Moorish Government to send the Sultan's steamer "Alhassanee" to the Riff coast with 200 well-armed men, with orders to seize and destroy all the boats they can find, and take as many prisoners as possible.

These measures, if promptly and successfully carried out, cannot fail to have a good effect, but a great deal depends on the Riffians being taken by surprise. It is, therefore, important, as the Vizier points out, that no hint of the intended expedition should be allowed to transpire.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

Inclosure in No. 234.

Kaïd Maclean to Mr. White.

(Extract.) *Mequinez, October* 3, 1895.

I SPOKE to the Vizier seriously about the piracy case. He has ordered me to write and tell you he is most distressed about it. That the Government will at once send orders for the "Alhassanee" to take 200 well-armed men to the Riff coast with instructions to seize and destroy every boat on their coast, and make prisoners of all the men they can catch, and also orders for the "Alhassanee" to visit the Riff coast occasionally to prevent them having new boats.

He begs you will keep this private, as if the Riffians hear of it they will carry their boats away and be on their guard. In preparing the "Alhassanee" for this duty, he is going to tell Torres to give out she is going to Cape Juby.

No. 235.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 22.)

(No. 148.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 12, 1895.

WITH reference to Mr. White's despatch No. 141 of the 24th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith translation of a letter addressed by the Grand Vizier to this Legation concerning the recognition of the British Vice-Consul at Fez.

Your Lordship will observe that the Vizier states that the recognition is made under the conditions that no flag should be hoisted, and no church built. These conditions, the French Chargé d'Affaires informs me, were inserted in the Vizirial letter addressed to his Legation, and that, though they are not strictly in accordance with Treaty rights, the question of the flag has been waived by the French Minister, at any rate for the present. In regard to the erection of a church, M. de Monbel, in replying to the Vizirial letter, had remarked that the Consul would not be likely to build a church for himself, as matters touching religion were outside his province.

I would propose, subject to your Lordship's approval, to reply to the letter of the Vizier in friendly terms, requesting him to convey to the Sultan the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for his courteous deference to their wishes in regard to the recognition of Her Majesty's Consular officer; and, if your Lordship thinks it necessary, to add that, in view of the circumstances of the case, Her Majesty's Government would be unwilling at the present moment to claim the execution of Treaty rights in regard to the hoisting of the flag, or for the establishment of a place of worship.

As the question of recognition has been a somewhat unpleasant one to the Shereefian Court, your Lordship may, however, think it advisable to avoid all reference to the two conditions laid down in the Vizirial letter, and that I should simply confine my reply to friendly acknowledgments. This would perhaps be more gratifying to the Sultan, and could scarcely be construed hereafter into an admission that we had surrendered any rights conceded under Treaty arrangements.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

P.S.—I beg leave to inclose copy of the letter which was addressed by Mr. White to the Vizier, and which, apparently, was not transmitted to your Lordship's Office.

A. N.

Inclosure 1 in No. 235.

Cid Hamed Ben Moussa to Mr. White.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) 19 *Rabia I*, 1313 (*September* 9, 1895).

I RECEIVED your reply, O friend, to what I had informed you of the Sultan's orders about your wish to appoint a Consul at Fez. You state that you had written to your Government informing them of what he had said, explaining to them the reasons for our excuses about it, and that they had replied that they were ready to discuss the matter if the French withdrew their Consul from here, and they now ask that he be recognized, and that Shereefian orders be issued to hold official relations with him, in accordance with the agreement made with the French for their Consul.

We have brought this to the knowledge of our Lord—God strengthen him—and he has ordered—God honour him—that he should be recognized now under the same conditions as had been made by the French Envoy, which is, that he shall not hoist a flag, nor have a church, and that the Governor of Fez is to be the medium between the Vice-Consul and others, Governors or Government officials, as arranged with the said Envoy.

And the Governor of the town has been written to to hold official relations with him on all questions concerning subjects under his jurisdiction, or the subjects of others, so that your Vice-Consul shall only treat with the Governor of Fez on all

subjects; and he it is who will treat with other Governors or Government officials. And as to what your Government promises, if the French Consul is withdrawn, His Majesty replied that that is what is known of their friendship and sincere affection, past and present, and thanks them by his Royal mouth.

Finished.

(Signed) HAMED BEN MOUSSA BEN HAMED.

Inclosure 2 in No. 235.

Mr. White to Cid Hamed Ben Moussa.

(Translation.)
(Compliments.) *Tangier*, 12 *Rabia I*, 1313 (*September* 2, 1895).

I DULY received your Excellency's letter of the 22nd Safar, in reply to the letter I addressed to you on the 9th August (18th Safar), referring to the recognition by the Shereefian Government of the French Vice-Consul at Fez, and requesting that the British Vice-Consul be recognized in the same manner, and I understood what your Excellency stated therein regarding the reasons why the British Vice-Consul had not yet been recognized.

I transmitted a translation of your Excellency's letter to Her Majesty's Government, who have instructed me to inform you that they have given full consideration to the arguments put forward by the Shereefian Government, and that they will be ready to discuss the matter further should the French Government withdraw their Vice-Consul in consequence of the representations that may be made by the Envoy the Sultan proposes to send to Paris for that purpose; but that in the meantime, the French Vice-Consul having already been formally and officially recognized, Her Majesty's Government feel themselves bound to require that the same treatment be extended to their Vice-Consul: they have therefore instructed me to request that the British Vice-Consul be officially recognized in the same form and manner as the French Vice-Consul was recognized, and that he be placed in official relations with the local authorities at Fez without further delay.

Peace.

No. 236.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 23.)

(No. 91.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, October* 23, 1895.

IT has been reported to me by the Acting Vice-Consul that the Sultan reached Rabat on the 20th October.

It is probable that His Majesty's stay in that town will be of short duration.

No. 237.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir A. Nicolson.

(No. 129.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 25, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 148 of the 12th instant, in regard to the recognition by the Moorish Government of the British Vice-Consul at Fez.

I concur in your suggestion that, in your reply to the Vizier's communication of the 9th ultimo, you should confine yourself to a courteous acknowledgment.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 238.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 26.)

(No. 149.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 15, 1895.

IN obedience to the instructions communicated to Mr. White in your Lordship's despatch No. 119 of the 4th instant, I conveyed to the Spanish Minister the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the information supplied to this Legation in regard to the pillage of the British felucca "Virgen de los Angeles."

M. de Ojeda forwarded to me to-day copy of a letter he had received from the Commandant at Melilla, which gives some further details in respect to the act of piracy. I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a translation of his letter, the contents of which I have also communicated to the Governor of Gibraltar.

Rumours have reached me that the Moorish Government had heard that the felucca was engaged in smuggling, but I have been as yet unable to learn whether there is any truth in this report, nor have I ascertained whence the Moorish Government derived the above information. Until some trustworthy confirmation is given on this point, I would propose to disregard the report.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

Inclosure in No. 238.

Commandant Alcántara to Señor de Ojeda.

(Translation.)
Most excellent Sir, *Melilla, October* 7, 1892 [?].

FROM the latest information to hand referring to the attack and plundering of the felucca "Virgen de los Angeles," to which my telegram of the 18th September ultimo had reference, it appears that the said vessel was conveying to the market of Alhucemas petroleum, textures, and provisions, consigned to Doña Julia, widow of Meco, and Doña Amalia Fernandez de Tirado. She was from Gibraltar, and was freighted by Messrs. Carbert y Broherts. It has been impossible to find out the approximate value of the goods that she was bringing, as the invoices have not yet been received. When the said felucca was at Tetuan, where she put in on her way to Alhucemas, the Moor Lihasi-el-Madani, or "Rubio" of the Kabila of Bocoya presented himself to the master, arranging to take on board two tins of oil and other articles which were to be delivered o him on his arrival at the said town of Alhucemas; but as the vessel remained becalmed during the evening of the 15th September ultimo, at about 3 miles from the Cape named "Morro Nuevo," and being seen by the Moor Lihasi, he went to it with the intention of getting his goods; this being observed by the Moors of the same Kabila, they followed him in five lighters manned by the people named Jamut de Mensol (Montolo), Jamut de Mojamedis, Lihasi-el-Madini ("Rubio"), and Andelá de Jamut, they making themselves masters of the whole cargo, without ill-treating in any way the crew, and when they had finished the pillage, the vessel sailed away to the Strait.

It has been impossible to find out the Port of Registry, name of the master, and number of the crew, although it is said that she carried the English flag.

This is all I have the honour to advise you of, for your information.

God preserve, &c.

(Firmado) JOSÉ ALCÁNTARA.

No. 239.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 29.)

(No. 151.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 19, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 147 of the 11th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith a translation of a letter which the Grand Vizier has addressed to Mr. White relative to the pillage of the "Virgen de los Angeles."

I called on Cid Mohammed Torres this morning to inquire if he had received

any communication from the Court on the subject, and to learn what measures he proposed to take in the direction indicated in the letter of the Grand Vizier. I told his Excellency that in regard to the special case of the "Virgen de los Angeles" I was awaiting instructions from your Lordship; and that I should probably address the Moorish Government separately on the subject. What I desired at the present moment to impress on his Excellency was, that measures should be taken by the Moorish Government to prevent the recurrence of similar piratical acts in the future. The measures indicated by the Grand Vizier, and of which I gave him a summary, must be carried out with determination and successfully in order to be effective. Any miscarriage would have a most unfortunate effect, and it was essential that the Riff pirates should have no warning of the projected raid on their coasts, and that their punishment should be carried out with vigour. It was as much in the interests of the Moorish Government as in those of the world at large that these pirates should receive a severe lesson.

Cid Mohammed Torres said that he had not yet received any instructions from the Grand Vizier, but that he had heard that soldiers with letters for him were on their way from the Court. He quite agreed with what I had stated in regard to the punishment of the pirates, and I could rest assured that care would be taken that the expedition should execute its mission with success. As soon as he heard from the Grand Vizier he would let me know, and inform me of what steps he proposed to take.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

Inclosure in No. 239.

Cid Hamed Ben Moussa to Mr. White.

(Translation.)
(Compliments.) 18 *Rabia II*, 1313 (*October* 8, 1895).

WE received your letter, dated 3rd instant, advising us of the attack made on the Riff coast on the British vessel "Virgen de los Angeles," proceeding from Gibraltar to Alhucemas, on the 15th September, by the villagers of Azimoori, of the tribe of Bocoya; that they pillaged all the ship's gear, the private effects of the master and crew, &c.; and that they obliged the crew to help them to discharge the cargo into their lighters; and we understand your annoyance at this. We have informed His Majesty of this, and he found it detestable, and it impressed him and greatly upset him, as he does not wish that such a thing should occur to anybody, more so to you his friends.

And he has issued orders to inquire at once as to the facts of the matter, and to watch secretly for the authors in the towns and ports, so as to catch and imprison them, and take whatever property they may have as a punishment to them for the abominable act, and to teach them. And he also ordered to have a Shereefian steamer sent to patrol the sea-coast between Tangier and Melilla, carrying cannon and ammunition, with a number of soldiers and artillerymen to form a coastguard, in order to watch for the lighters of the Riffians, and to take them with their crews, and to proceed with them to Tangier. If the people caught are of the pirates who plunder foreign ships, they shall be imprisoned through the Naïb Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres, and their lighters, and whatever merchandize or effects is in them, shall be appropriated. But if they are not of the pirates, and they are innocent of this treacherous attack, they are to be freed according to the rules, which the said Naïb has had communicated to him, and this is all from our anxiety about the affair.

Finished.

(Signed) HAMED BEN MOUSSA BEN HAMED.

No. 240.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir A. Nicolson.

(No. 41.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, October* 30, 1895.

CAPE JUBY purchase-money due on the 19th September. See Mr. White's telegram No. 85 of the 28th September.

Secretary of North-West African Company asks how matter stands, and offers to proceed to Tangier if you consider this would help to bring about prompt settlement.

No. 241.

Mr. Talhook to Foreign Office.—(*Received October* 31.)

107, *London Wall, Moorgate Street, London,*
Dear Sir, *October* 30, 1895.

IN reply to your favour of the 24th instant, I beg to inform you that the service I desire to render to Her Majesty's Government, referred to in my letter of the 17th instant to the Most Honourable the Marquess of Salisbury, is shortly as follows:—

I have been for some years past engaged in trading on the north-west coast of Africa between Cape Juby and Cape Bojador, and the country immediately surrounding, and have, in the course of such trading, come into contact with all the Sheikhs and heads of the various tribes inhabiting the country, who have, from time to time, granted me trading concessions, and other liberties and privileges.

That, in the course of my dealings with the native races, I have been repeatedly asked if I could not obtain the protection of the British Government for the region, and establish an English Protectorate for the country within the above-mentioned limits, and also the country abutting thereon.

I beg respectfully to call your attention to the fact that there is every facility to establish harbours and coaling-stations on the coast within the above limits, and as the country is very healthy and salubrious for Europeans, I consider that it would be greatly to the advantage of Her Majesty's Government to establish such harbours on this coast, and, holding concessions for that purpose, I am fully prepared to transfer same without fee or reward to Her Majesty's Government.

If you will kindly grant me an appointment to submit full particulars, I shall be in a position to give you such information as will, I am sure, insure your favourable consideration, and also such references to justify me in approaching his Lordship in the matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) A. C. TALHOOK.

No. 242.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 31.)

(No. 92.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, October* 31, 1895.

I HEAR from Maclean that the Vizier informed him of the report of an immediate occupation of Tuat by the French. His Excellency wished to ask me what, in my opinion, was the best course the Moorish Government should take.

Nothing has reached me respecting alleged intention, and apparently the Vizier did not specify his sources of information.

The Vizier stated, in addition to this, that he had heard we would not offer any objection to occupation.

Would your Lordship like me to send any reply, or to wait and see whether the Vizier makes a further allusion to the question?

No. 243.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 31.)

(No. 93.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, October* 31, 1895.

CAPE JUBY money due 19th September.

Your Lordship's telegram No. 41.

Kaïd Maclean has heard from the Vizier that the money will reach me soon. In a letter I sent to his Excellency two days back, I urged the immediate delivery of the amount.

Presence of Secretary of Company at Tangier would, I scarcely think, hasten matters. I think it better to await result of my last communication to the Grand Vizier.

No. 244.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir A. Nicolson.

(No. 42.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, October* 31, 1895.

YOU need not make any reply to the Vizier's observations to Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-el-Baida in regard to Tuat, reported in your telegram No. 92.

But if his Excellency should again allude to the question, Consul Maclean might state that Her Majesty's Government is not indifferent to anything that effects the territorial *status quo* in the Moorish Empire, and that, in the event of Tuat being occupied by the French, the Moorish Government should bring the matter to the notice of the Powers, and particularly to that of the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Spain.

No. 245.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 31, 1895.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to state to you, for the information of the Directors of the North West African Company, that a telegram has this day been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, reporting that he addressed a letter to the Moorish Government on the 29th instant urging the immediate payment of the final instalment of the Cape Juby purchase-money, and that Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-el-Baida has been informed by the Vizier that the money would shortly be received at the British Legation.

Sir A. Nicolson is of opinion that, in these circumstances, your proposed visit to Tangier on behalf the Company would not, at least at present, tend to expedite matters; and he suggests that it will be better to await the result of his recent communication to the Vizier.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 246.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received November* 1.)

(No. 152.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 24, 1895.

THE Sultan arrived at Rabat on the 20th instant from Mequinez, and it is said that he will probably remain at the former place for about three weeks before proceeding to Morocco city.

Kaïd Maclean informs me that His Majesty was very well received by the people on his journey, in striking contrast, he remarks, to what occurred when the last Sultan travelled by the same route, as on that occasion the tribes on the way fled on his approach.

The good reception accorded to the Sultan is the more satisfactory, as his march lay through the country of the powerful Zemoor tribe, who, as I was informed from a private source, have decided to make their submission and pay arrears of taxation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

No. 247.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received November* 1.)

(No. 153.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 24, 1895.

MR. CONSUL MACLEAN has reported to this Legation some rather serious troubles which are taking place at Saffi, and which have led to a complete suspension of business, as well as to much inconvenience and possible danger to the European residents. It appears that a number of rebels have occupied Rabat or the sanctuary which lies just outside the town of Saffi, and in which the places of business, both European and native, are situated. The Sultan directed Kaïd Aisa ben Omar to proceed against the rebels, and drive them from their place of refuge. The town gates were consequently closed by the Governor, and all residents warned to keep within the walls. Kaïd Aisa made his attack, but apparently with ill-success, as the rebels had taken up strong positions, and were able to repulse Kaïd Aisa's troops with considerable loss.

The German Chargé d'Affaires called upon me the day before yesterday to speak on the subject, and informed me that he had received despatches which intimated that the Governor of the town of Saffi was hindering the task of Kaïd Aisa, and practically countenancing the rebels.

There was nothing in Mr. Maclean's reports which confirmed this supposition, but the details furnished to Baron Bussche were fairly circumstantial. At his request I promised to bring the matter to the notice of Cid Mohammed Torres, and explain to him the necessity of the Governor and Kaïd Aisa acting in concert and perfect harmony. I expressed my doubts, however, whether Cid Mohammed Torres personally would be able to better the situation, even if he were disposed to take steps to that end.

I instructed Mr. Irwin to call upon his Excellency, and, in bringing to his notice the dangers to which Europeans were exposed, to beg him to write to the Governor, enjoining on him the necessity of acting cordially with Kaïd Aisa. His Excellency replied that the Governor had already received his orders from the Sultan, and that, therefore, he could not send any additional instructions. For his part, he felt sure that the two officials in question would do their utmost to suppress the rebels.

It is probable that Kaïd Aisa will eventually succeed in re-establishing order, but, in the meantime, considerable losses will have been caused to business men and to the inhabitants.

Mr. Consul Maclean does not consider that the safety of the Europeans will be endangered so long as they keep within the walls of the town, but he admits that they must be experiencing serious inconvenience.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

P.S.—Since writing I have learnt that, on the renewed representations of the German Chargé d'Affaires, Cid Mohammed Torres consented to write a letter to the Governor of Saffi.

A. N.

No. 248.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received November* 1.)

(No. 154. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 24, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to report that the principal Shereef of Wazan, Sid Mohammed, died at that town on the 19th instant.

This Shereef, though not the eldest son of the late Shereef, Hadj Abdeselam,

was the most important member of the family, and the practical ruler of Wazan. He was a strong partisan of the French, who supported him in his dispute with the former Governor of Wazan in 1884, as reported at the time in Sir J. Drummond-Hay's despatches.

It is not yet certain who will succeed to the position of Sid Mohammed as practical head of the family, but his half-brother, Mulaï Ali, the elder son of the late Shereef, Hadj Abdeselam, by his English wife, would appear to have the best chance, as he already enjoys great respect amongst the people. It was this Shereef who was received with such great demonstrations on his recent return from France, as reported in Mr. White's despatch No. 116 of the 21st August.

The only surviving uterine brothers of the late Sid Mohammed are the eldest, Mulaï Elarbi, who lives quietly at Wazan, occupying himself with his books, and not caring to take a leading position, and Sid Thami, who unites a bad character with a weak intellect. Sid Mohammed's sons, like those of his brother, Mulaï Elarbi, are all still young, and will probably have to yield the precedence to their uncle, Mulaï Ali, above referred to.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

No. 249.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir A. Nicolson.

(No. 131.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 2, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 151 of the 19th ultimo, reporting a conversation which you have had with Cid Mohammed Torres in regard to the measures to be taken by the Moorish authorities with a view to put down piracy on the Riff Coast.

I approve the language which you held to his Excellency in respect to this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 250.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 4.)

(No. 94.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, November* 4, 1895.

FRANCE and Tuat.

Maclean informs me that a punitive expedition was lately sent by the Sultan from Tafilet against a Tuat tribe, and that the Sultan's troops were apparently successful. The Moorish Government have received a communication from the French Legation, declaring that the Moorish Government are not to trouble Tuat tribes, as Tuat is a French possession. I am again asked by Vizier to give advice.

In the event of the Vizier again referring to the question of occupation, I had already advised Maclean contents of Foreign Office telegram No. 42 of the 31st October, but he cannot yet have received it. His personal advice to Vizier was similar to what was expressed in that telegram, and he promised his Excellency to transmit to me his further communication.

Regarding this last communication from Vizier, shall I tell Maclean he may suggest course pointed out in telegram No. 21 of the 6th April, 1892, to Sir Euan Smith from your Lordship, the French up to now having limited themselves to territorial claims, and apparently not contemplating immediate occupation?

I propose to communicate through Maclean in the absence of any direct communication from Vizier.

No. 251.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 4.)

(No. 95.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, November* 4, 1895.

FRANCE and Tuat.

Acting on the Vizier's instructions, Cid Mohammed Torres visited me this morning to speak about Tuat. He told me that the French Legation have required the Sultan to withdraw the troops which His Majesty has at Tuat, on the ground that Tuat belongs to France, and that the Sultan replied by reaffirming his rights to Tuat. No measures would seem to have been threatened by the French in case the Moorish Government does not comply and withdraw the troops.

I said to Cid Torres that his Government should request France to give reasons in support of their claim, but his Excellency informed me that the French gave no reasons, but made only simple assertions in reply. I recommended Cid Torres to inform the Legations of Spain, Italy, Austria, and Germany of what he had communicated to me.

No. 252.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir A. Nicolson.

(No. 43.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, November* 4, 1895.

TUAT. Answers to Vizier suggested in your telegrams Nos. 94 and 95 of to-day, and approved.

No. 253.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 7.)

(No. 155.)
My Lord, *Tangier, October* 28, 1895.

THE payment due on account of the Cape Juby purchase-money being still outstanding, although the Grand Vizier informed Mr. White at the end of last month that the money was being counted out at Morocco city, I addressed a further communication to the Vizier, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, urging his Excellency to expedite matters, and to forward the amount without delay to this Legation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

Inclosure in No. 253.

Sir A. Nicolson to Cid Hamed Ben Moussa.

(After compliments.) *Tangier, I Jumad* 8, 1313 (*October* 28, 1895).

I WOULD recall to your Excellency's recollection the letter which Mr. White addressed to you on the 30th of last month relative to the payment of the remaining half of the purchase-money of Cape Juby. I have no doubt that your Excellency is anxious to terminate this business; and it is desirable that the Company should receive their money without further delay. They have written to me to beg that the money be sent to them, and as it should be by now counted out at Marakesh, I trust that your Excellency will give orders that it be sent at once to me, so that I may forward it to London and finish the affair.

Peace.

No. 254.

Foreign Office to Mr. Talhook.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 7, 1895.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, suggesting the establishment of a British Protectorate over the north-west coast of Africa, between Cape Juby and Cape Bojador and the country in the vicinity.

In reply, I am to inform you that such a proposal cannot be entertained, as it would be inconsistent with the engagements entered into between Her Majesty's Government and that of Morocco.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 255.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 12.)

(No. 156.)

My Lord, *Tangier, November* 1, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 153 of the 24th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit copies of two despatches, with their inclosures, which I have received from Mr. Consul Maclean, reporting the pillage of Mr. Vice-Consul Hunot's farm near Saffi by some of the troops of Kaïd Aisa.

Your Lordship will observe that Mr. Maclean suggests that I should address an official representation to the Moorish Government on the subject, but as he had already demanded satisfaction, and the punishment of the raiders from Kaïd Aisa, it seemed to me fairer to that officer to afford him, in the first place, an opportunity of giving effect to the requests of Mr. Maclean.

I, therefore, addressed a despatch to Mr. Maclean, of which I beg leave to inclose a copy, in which I have requested him to reiterate in my name the representation he had already made, and to warn Kaïd Aisa that in case he does not promptly comply with the demands which have been formulated, the case will have to be referred to the central Government. It would be well to settled the case locally, if possible; and as Mr. Maclean is awaiting further evidence and information, and as Kaïd Aisa has not yet had time to reply to the letter which was addressed to him, it would appear to be a little premature for me to take action with the Shereefian Government.

In regard to the suggestion of Mr. Maclean that he should visit the scene of the outrage, it would scarcely be wise, in my opinion, for him to proceed there in the present disturbed state of the district; nor does there appear to be any urgent necessity for his doing so.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 255.

Consul Maclean to Sir A. Nicolson.

Sir, *Dar-el-Baida, October* 19, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 17th instant on the subject of the troubles at Saffi, I have the honour to transmit herewith the copy of a further communication I have received this morning from Mr. Vice-Consul Hunot.

That gentleman informs me that his farm has been raided by some of Kaïd Aisa's armed forces. Stock were stolen, as well as the furniture, windows, and doors of the farm-house.

Mr. Hunot states that many of the neighbours, including women and children, who had taken refuge on his farm, were stripped and lost everything they possessed.

It would appear possible that the fact of these people having taken refuge there was the cause of the raid on the farm, as it had hitherto, through all the disturbances that have occurred in the neighbourhood since the late Sultan's death, been respected on both sides.

Mr. Hunot evidently writes hurriedly, and is not yet in possession of all the facts of the case, but I have considered it my duty to strengthen his hand by sending him by return post a letter addressed to Kaïd Aisa, copy and translation of which I inclose for your Excellency's information, requesting that an inquiry be made, the author of the raid punished, the property returned, and the damage paid for.

I have refrained from using very peremptory language to the Kaïd, such as the raid on the property of a British subject would seem to demand, because, with the limited amount of evidence in my possession, it is difficult to judge to what extent the raid on Mr. Hunot's farm was a military necessity.

It frequently happens in Morocco that natives rising against their authorities will, when they are in difficulties, make for the nearest refuge they can find, and there await further opportunities for doing mischief.

On the other hand, the system of sanctuaries is an institution of the country, and any one taking refuge is invariably left unmolested until he leaves it. This is a custom stronger than any law, because it is observed by the lawless as well as the law-abiding.

Personally I am not of opinion that the raid was made under the orders of Kaïd Aisa-ben-Omar himself. It is more likely to have been the work of irresponsible individuals, and I possess the hope that the Kaïd will, of his own initiative, make immediate reparation, as I am certain he must be aware of the seriousness of the incident, more particularly as the farm raided belongs to the British Vice-Consul.

The Kaïd knows that a farm in the possession of a European is considered inviolable, and natives taking refuge on it are in sanctuary, although they would be delivered up to the authorities upon a representation to the proper Consular officer. It is impossible for the proprietor of an extensive acreage to prevent refugees coming within his boundaries.

Again, the Kaïd must be aware that, even supposing it were granted that it was military necessity that the refugees on Mr. Hunot's farm should be removed immediately, such an admission would not justify theft and damage of a British subject's property.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 255.

Vice-Consul Hunot to Consul Maclean.

Dear Mr. Maclean, *Saffi, October* 16, 1895.

SINCE writing you per steam-ship "Elbe" on the 15th, the position of affairs remains unchanged. The rebels are still assembled here in Rabat, only they have increased by 200 to 300, and they are hourly expecting Kaïd Aisa to make another attack on them.

One of the town gates remains closed, and the others are invariably closed whenever there is the least sign of any disturbance. The Governor has distributed 300 or 400 rifles amongst the townspeople, and there is great excitement here.

Yesterday Kaïd Aisa's men scoured the country within a mile or two of the town inland, burning the huts, lifting grain and cattle, and maltreating the people.

They entered my house and farm, and took away everything they found there, grain, animals, furniture, &c., even to the windows and doors, which they carried away on my own camels. A good many of the neighbours, amongst them women and children, who had taken refuge at the farm (it having hitherto been respected by both the Kaïd and rebels) were stripped, even of their clothes, and lost everything they had.

I am endeavouring to get further information, and shall send you full particulars by first opportunity.

With kind regards, I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE P. HUNOT.

Inclosure 3 in No. 255.

Consul Maclean to Kaïd Aisa-ben-Omar.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.) *Dar-el-Baida, October* 19, 1895.

A COMPLAINT has reached us that on or about the 15th of this month, a body of men from your jurisdiction, and under your command, did unlawfully raid upon the house and farm of Mr. George Hunot, Vice-Consul of our Government in Saffi. That which happened was serious, and the damage was great, and they (the raiders) carried away with them valuable property; and our faith in you confirms us in the opinion that the above incident caused you grief, and to meet the affair before it gets wide is wisdom, and we consider it our duty to request you to inquire into it, and to stand in a position of earnestness, and to be sure to punish the raiders for what they have done, and to cause to be returned what they have stolen, and to indemnify the loss and damage, and therefore it is necessary for you to exercise your high power to settle this affair without delay.

In friendship.

Peace.

(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

Inclosure 4 in No. 255.

Consul Maclean to Sir A. Nicolson.

Sir, *Dar-el-Baida, October* 26, 1895.

I HAVE received a further communication, of which I inclose a copy, from Mr. Vice-Consul Hunot on the subject of the raid on his farm near Saffii, which was reported to your Excellency in my despatch of the 19th instant.

Mr. Hunot gives very few new details, but observes that an aggravating feature in the case was the maltreatment of the women who had taken refuge in the farm, and the insulting language used by the Kaïd's soldiers relative to Christians in general, and himself in particular. As an instance of this he mentions that an old woman, whose arm was injured, was called "Oom George," meaning "the mother of George." George being the name by which Mr. Hunot is known to the Arabs. This, I gather, he does not consider in the light of a compliment to the old woman, but as an insult towards himself.

I have directed that the native evidence of the occurrence be taken down by the public notaries.

Mr. Hunot states that, being on intimate terms with Kaïd Aisa, he wrote a private letter to him on the day after the occurrence, and received a reply to the effect that all losses would be made good, and that the raid was contrary to his particular instructions.

This would appear to be a satisfactory reply, and it is anyhow an admission that an outrage was committed, but, unfortunately, Mr. Hunot's intimate friendship with the Kaïd prevents his placing any reliance on the promises made.

I would respectfully point out to your Excellency that all the knowledge I have of the outrage has been derived from Mr. Hunot himself, who is the injured party, and cannot therefore be considered as an impartial chronicler. He does not forward me a copy of the private letter received from Kaïd Aisa.

I still hope that the latter, who is a very able man, will give reparation without further pressure, but at the same time I am of opinion that this should not be delayed, as it is one of the utmost local importance that British prestige in the neighourhood of Saffi should not be diminished, especially at a time when unpleasant incidents so easily occur, and while there are debts amounting to 500,000 dollars owed by the natives to British merchants in Saffi, and which are impossible to collect on account of the rebellion.

Under all the above circumstances I would most respectfully beg that your Excellency will see fit to make a representation on the subject to the Shereefian Government, with the object of obtaining instructions for Kaïd Aisa to punish the raiders, and to indemnify Mr. Hunot.

To arrive at a fair valuation of the amount that would indemnify Mr. Hunot, I would suggest that I should be allowed to make an inquiry on the spot, and that Kaïd Aisa be ordered to give me all the assistance in his power; following the precedent of the claim against Kaïd Bershid, the settlement of which was reported in my despatch of the 9th April last.

In suggesting this course, I have taken into consideration the fact that, while British prestige must be safeguarded, it would also be just not to inflict a humiliation on Kaïd Aisa, whose present position amongst the Kabylas under his jurisdiction is a very difficult one.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

Inclosure 5 in No. 255.

Vice-Consul Hunot to Consul Maclean.

Sir, *Saffi, October* 23, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 8 inclosing a letter for Kaïd Aisa-ben-Omar with its translation, requesting him to cause an inquiry to be made so as to punish the authors of the raid on my farm and house, and to indemnify me for the loss and damage sustained.

I forwarded this letter with an escort part of the way, from the rebels, it being most dangerous, at present, for couriers to pass from here with correspondence for Kaïd Aisa; and I beg to thank you for so promptly taking up the matter.

The day after the occurrence, I addressed a private note to Kaïd Aisa (as we are on intimate friendly terms) informing him thereof, and I pointed out to him that this treatment was both disrespectful and insulting to me. I thus informed him in order to deprive him of his invariable plea of ignorance.

In reply, he has written me that he had given orders that my farm was to be respected, but that his orders were neglected. He goes on to say that in any case nothing should ultimately be lost, my property being his, and his mine, and begs me to *assume* that nothing has been removed from the farm, meaning that reparation would sometime be made. Unfortunately, his word is of very little value. I have not replied to his note, and in the meantime he will have received your letter.

An aggravating feature in the case was the maltreatment of the poor women who had taken refuge at the farm, and the very insulting language used by the Kaïd's soldiers regarding Christians in general, and myself in particular. A great deal of spite was shown in beating and stripping the women; an old woman who had her arm nearly broken was called "Oom George," meaning my own mother. The glass in the windows was all smashed, also all the crockery, lamps, bedsteads, &c., other things were wantonly destroyed, and the house, in fact, completely gutted. It is said that the soldiers were that day led by Aisa's "Khalifa" in person, but I cannot yet vouch for this.

Next day I requested an escort from the Governor of the town, so that I might go out personally, but he begged me not to go, declaring it to be absolutely unsafe. The rebel Chiefs were ready to give me an escort, but I did not think it proper to accept this. They, however, afterwards escorted the men that I sent out to make an examination.

The general position of the tribe remains unchanged. Two days ago three of the Abda Governors came here with 200 horsemen with the object of making peace between the rebels and Kaïd Aisa. They left their horsemen at a distance, and entered the town under an escort from the town. They were afraid to again leave the town that evening, but left next day with an escort from the townspeople and rebels. As was expected they failed in their mission of peace; they offered no new terms, and it was reported that while asking for peace Kaïd Aisa was, as usual, busy burning and pillaging the surrounding districts. For some time Arabs from the Duqualla district and other districts of Abda have been completely cut off from communication with the town, they being considered enemies, having assisted Kaïd Aisa in his fighting against the rebels.

Trade is necessarily at a standstill.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE P. HUNOT.

Inclosure 6 in No. 255.

Sir A. Nicolson to Consul Maclean.

Sir, *Tangier, October* 31, 1895.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your despatch of the 26th instant regarding the raid on Mr. Vice-Consul Hunot's farm near Saffi, and I approve your having

addressed a letter to Kaïd Aisa, and of having taken steps to obtain native evidence in regard to the occurrence.

I am entirely of your opinion that no ground should be given for an impression that property belonging to British subjects can be plundered or ravaged with impunity, and that prompt reparation is essential in the case under consideration. At the same time, in view of all the circumstances, and of the peculiar and delicate position in which Kaïd Aisa is placed, I would prefer to give that officer an opportunity of making proper compensation and giving adequate reparation before addressing an official complaint to the Shereefian Government.

I would, therefore, request you to address a further letter to Kaïd Aisa stating that you have communicated this deplorable incident to me, and that I look to him to punish severely the authors of the outrage, and to give proper satisfaction and compensation to Mr. Hunot. But that these measures must be promptly and effectually taken, otherwise I shall have to lay the whole matter before the Shereefian Government, and make a formal complaint as to the conduct of the troops under his command. I am unwilling to proceed to this extremity, but it rests in his hands to avoid the necessity of my doing so.

In regard to the proposal you make to visit the spot in person, I do not consider that, at present at any rate, this would be advisable.

I should be glad to be furnished with a copy of the letter from Kaïd Aisa to Mr. Hunot.

I am, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

No. 256.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir A. Nicolson.

(No. 135.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 14, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 156 of the 1st instant in regard to the pillage by some of Kaïd Aisa's troops of property belonging to Mr. Vice-Consul Hunot.

I approve the terms of the instruction which you have addressed to Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-el-Baida upon the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 257.

The Marquess of Dufferin to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 15.)

(No. 370.)
My Lord, *Paris, November* 14, 1895.

WITH reference to Sir A. Nicolson's telegrams Nos. 94 and 95 of the 4th instant I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship an extract from the "Temps" of to-day, respecting the French claim to Tuat, and giving certain arguments upon which, in the opinion of the journal, the claim may be based.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

Inclosure in No. 257.

Extract from the "Temps" of November 14, 1895.

NOUS avons signalé hier une note de "l'Écho d'Oran," relative à un bruit qui circule à la frontière Marocaine et d'après lequel le Sultan du Maroc aurait envoyé une expédition dans l'Oued-Messaoura.

Le territoire de l'Oued-Messaoura renferme entre autres les groupes d'oasis constituant le Touat proprement dit. Cette portion du Sahara fait incontestablement

partie du Sahara Algérien. Cependant, les agissements du Maroc tendent à couper, en ce point, notre route de pénétration vers l'extrême sud, en présentant les oasis de la Messaoura comme une enclave dépendant du domaine Chérifien.

Déjà, il y a quelques années, la Cour de Fez avait cherché à exercer une autorité effective dans ces parages par l'envoi de Caïds investis par elle. De telles prétentions sont inacceptables. Elles furent, il est vrai, encouragées à diverses reprises, par les habitants des ksour eux-mêmes, mais ceux-ci visaient surtout à éviter une guerre de conquête de la part de la France, sachant bien qu'ils continueraient sans peine à demeurer indépendants vis-à-vis du Maroc, en dépit des agents du Makhzen mis chez eux simplement pour la forme. Au surplus, ils obéissaient aux incitations des Senoussiya, qui avaient fondé depuis peu, à In-Salah, une zaouïa de leur ordre, et aussi à l'influence des négociants de Ghadamès auxquels nos progrès dans le Sahara portaient ombrage.

Pour justifier son attitude, le Gouvernement Marocain voudrait vainement faire valoir des droits historiques et politiques. Les annales du Maghreb montrent que si les ksour ont été conquis en 1315, 1540, 1588, 1667, et 1808 par les Souverains de Fez et de Marrakech, ils n'ont jamais relevé d'eux plus de quelques années et n'ont, à aucune époque, fait partie intégrante de l'Empire. Au point de vue international, il ne saurait donc être question de la domination antérieure du Maroc sur un pays qu'il n'a jamais possédé.

Du reste, en admettant que ces droits aient existé, le Gouvernement Chérifien y a renoncé d'une façon qui ne laisse place à aucun doute lors du Traité de 1845, réglant la situation respective de la France et du Maroc. L'Article VI de ce document, après avoir spécifié la frontière jusqu'à la zone Zaharienne en indiquant que les points d'Ich et de Figuig demeuraient aux Marocains tandis que Sfissifa et Aïn-Sefra appartenaient à l'Algérie, ajoute: "Quant au pays qui est au sud des ksour des deux Gouvernements, comme il n'y a pas d'eau, qu'il est inhabitable et que c'est le désert proprement dit, la délimitation en serait superflue;" quant aux prétendus droits du Sultan, il n'en figure pas la moindre mention: l'occasion était cependant unique pour les affirmer.

En présence des tendances qui se manifestent au Maroc il n'était pas hors de propos de rappeler ce petit point d'histoire. Il constitue l'un des arguments sur lesquels peut s'appuyer notre diplomatie à Tanger, pour amener le Makhzen à reconnaître que nous sommes parfaitement fondés à ne pas reconnaître les droits que les Marocains voudraient s'attribuer sur le Touat.

No. 258.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 19.)

(No. 157.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November* 4, 1895.

SID MOHAMMED TORRES called on me this morning, and informed me that he had received instructions from the Grand Vizier to speak to me in regard to a revival by the French Legation of the difficulty in regard to Tuat. The Sultan had placed in Tuat some troops, Mohammed Torres was unable to state the number, under a Kaïd, and the French Legation had recently written to demand their withdrawal, on the ground that Tuat belonged to Algeria. In these circumstances, Mohammed Torres had been instructed to call upon me and ask my advice as to what should be done.

I inquired whether the Moorish Court had returned any reply to the request of the French Legation, and whether the French communication had contained any threats of ulterior measures in case of non-compliance with its demands.

Mohammed Torres said that the Sultan had replied simply that the territory belonged to him, that he had inherited it from his predecessors, and that he had a perfect right to establish his troops there. In regard to my second query, no threats had been made, nor had any ulterior measures been foreshadowed.

I told Mohammed Torres that it might be well if the Moorish Government inquired of that of France on what grounds they laid claims to Tuat; but he replied that to similar questions propounded on former occasions, the French authorities had merely answered that the territory was not Moorish, but belonged to Algeria.

I informed Mohammed Torres that I would communicate to your Lordship what he had been instructed to convey to me, and I recommended him to acquaint the Spanish,

German, Austrian, and Italian Legations with what had recently passed between the French Legation and the Moorish Government.

Kaïd Maclean has written to me on two occasions of late in respect to this question of Tuat. In his first letter, he reported that the Vizier had received information that the French intended to occupy Tuat at once, a statement which I am inclined to attribute to rumour, and for which the Vizier did not apparently give his authority. In the second letter, Kaïd Maclean stated that the Vizier had informed him that some Tafilet tribes, who had been on their way to Fez to see the Sultan, had been attacked and stopped by a tribe of Tuat called Granma.* Presumably, this tribe is that named Ghenanema on the map of the Intelligence Department of 1889. It is somewhat difficult to understand how tribes leaving Tafilet for Fez should have come into collision with any tribe of Tuat; but, be that as it may, the Sultan sent orders that an expedition should be sent from Tafilet to punish the aggressors, and these orders were successfully executed. In consequence of this incident, the French Legation had sent a letter to the Moorish Government warning them that Tuat belonged to France, and that they must not in any way interfere with the tribes of Tuat, and especially with that of Granma.

The report of Kaïd Maclean does not precisely agree with that communicated to me by Sid Mohammed Torres, except on the point, which is the principal one, that the French Legation has reiterated to the Moorish Government the claim of France to the Tuat Oasis.

I will send to Kaïd Maclean the substance of my conversation with Sid Mohammed Torres, for his guidance and information, and I shall doubtless hear from my colleagues whether, and in what form, his Excellency has communicated to them the intelligence he conveyed to me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

No. 259.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 19.)

(No. 158.)
My Lord,

Tangier, November 4, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 151 of the 19th ultimo, I have the honour to report that Sid Mohammed Torres informed me this morning that he had received orders relative to the projected punishment of the Riff pirates. He has been instructed to hold in readiness fifty soldiers, with two guns and the necessary artillerymen, who are to be embarked on board the Moorish steamer, the "Cid El Turki." This steamer is, however, to go in the first place to Rabat, where the Court is now staying, to receive final orders; and on her return to Tangier she is to take on board the contingent which is to be detailed for the expedition. The "Cid El Turki" is an unarmed merchant-vessel, and I doubt if she will be able to leave her moorings for some little time, as some essential portion of her machinery requires replacing. When once she has started on her mission, Sid Mohammed Torres is of opinion that her duties will be limited to patrolling the coast, and seizing any suspicious Riff craft which may come in her way. The idea of a disembarkation and of destroying the boats and shore villages of the Riffs will not, Mohammed Torres thinks, form part of her programme. I am inclined to think that, owing to the insufficiency of her armament, and the small number of troops she will carry, it would be more prudent on the part of her Commander not to come to close quarters with the population of the Riff district. Before her departure from Tangier for the Riff coast, I will endeavour to learn from her captain, who is a German, the precise nature of the instructions which he will have received from Rabat. I do not anticipate, however, any substantial results from her mission.

I will do myself the honour of replying to your Lordship's despatch No. 127 of the 21st ultimo in a subsequent despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

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* *Qy.* Gourara. See Mr. Howard's No. 296, Africa.

No. 260.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 19.)

(No. 159. Confidential.)
My Lord,

Tangier, November 5, 1895.

I TOOK an opportunity to-day of asking the Spanish Minister whether he had received any communication from Cid Mohammed Torres in regard to Tuat, and, on his replying in the negative, I gave him confidentially the substance of what Mohammed Torres had related to me. I told M. de Ojéda that probably Mohammed Torres would not follow my recommendation to communicate with him and certain other Legations without first receiving direct authority to that effect from the Court; but, in the meantime, I wished to acquaint him with what had passed between the Moorish functionary and myself. M. de Ojéda stated that, in his opinion, it would be necessary to move with great caution in the question, and to be exceedingly guarded as to any language which might be employed either at Court or with Mohammed Torres. If the Moorish Government considered that they would be likely to obtain any material support, or even active intervention, on the part of any European Government, they might adopt an attitude in face of the French claims which might lead to serious consequences. Further, he agreed with me that if the French authorities became aware that certain Powers and the Moorish Government were treating the question seriously amongst each other the occupation might be hastened, and a diplomatic success gained by France, which would make an impression in this country. The question was naturally one on which our respective Governments must decide what course to take, and we must await their instructions. He merely made a few academic observations to me to show the difficulties which surrounded the treatment of the subject. France, as well as other Powers, had on more than one occasion announced her intention and desire to maintain the *status quo* in Morocco, but the point on which there was difference of opinion was whether Tuat could be considered as comprised within the *status quo*. Personally, he thought that Tuat was properly an integral portion of the Shereefian dominions, but it might be difficult to produce undoubted evidence that such was and had been the case.

M. de Ojéda asked if I had any objection to his reporting to the Duke of Tetuan what I had told him, as the matter was of importance. I willingly assented to this suggestion, but I told M. de Ojéda that I did not intend to speak spontaneously on the matter with the German, Italian, or Austrian Chargés d'Affaires, as it seemed to me prudent not to ventilate the question here unnecessarily for the present, or until I had heard from my Government on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

No. 261.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 19.)

(No. 160.)
My Lord,

Tangier, November 6, 1895.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch No. 127 of the 21st ultimo relative to the question of the protection which could effectually be accorded to peaceful commerce against the piratical attacks which are from time to time inflicted on it from the Riff coast.

The Moorish Government, as I have informed your Lordship in a former despatch, are contemplating the adoption of some steps towards ameliorating the present state of insecurity in their waters, and though it would be unwise to discourage their intentions in that direction, I am strongly of opinion that any measures which the Moorish authorities may take will have but an indifferent success unless supplemented by some action on the part of the European Powers.

I venture to submit that there are two courses which could be followed: punitive expeditions or preventive measures, such as patrolling. In the middle of this century punitive expeditions appear to have been fairly frequently resorted to, attended with more

or less success, but I question whether the results were always commensurate with the risk and loss of life usually accompanying them. A few boats and huts may have been destroyed, and a certain number of the pirates killed, but in most cases the impression produced by these descents was local and temporary, and the pirates soon recovered their courage, and renewed their misdeeds. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that these expeditions were employed when the Moorish Government displayed indifference to the acts of their nominal subjects, and gave deaf ear to the remonstrances and complaints of the Government interested in the particular case of the moment. At present the Moorish Government exhibit concern and anxiety at the occurrence of piratical acts, and make what compensation and reparation may be demanded of them. We have now to deal not so much with ill-will as with incompetency, and this latter is a more pardonable fault, and which perhaps should receive a different treatment. In view of these considerations, I would respectfully suggest that punitive expeditions should be excluded, firstly, because they would not have permanent beneficial results, and, secondly, because they are descents on the coast of a country which, though weak and incapable, is not hostile or in connivance with the evil doers.

The alternative course of patrolling the coast seems to me to be the one which would have the better likelihood of attaining the object in view; but the patrolling, in order to be effective, would have to be constant. The coast-line which requires watching is that between Ceuta and Melilla, and I would submit that one or two gun-boats, passing continually between those places, and making an appearance off the various bays and creeks whence the pirates usually issue for their marauding expeditions, would, in any case, render the proceedings of the pirates more difficult of execution than is the case at present. It would further be advisable that any suspicious native craft should be overhauled, and any arms or ammunition found on board confiscated.

The exercise of such patrolling work and right of search in native craft would, I presume, require the assent of the Sultan of Morocco; but I should scarcely think there would be much difficulty in obtaining such consent, if the suggestion were made in a suitable form, and put forward not as an intention to supersede, but to supplement, his own police surveillance of the Riff coast. I presume that the patrolling would be international, and would be conducted by each consenting Power in turn for a limited period.

There is one other point which I would submit to your Lordship, and which, though perhaps of a delicate nature, is of importance if the piracy is to be checked effectually. I am told that the Riff pirates receive the greater part of their arms and munitions in a clandestine manner from Spanish and Gibraltar craft, and I believe there is little doubt that a considerable smuggling trade is carried on with the Riff coast. I do not know if it would be possible to come to some arrangement which would empower the patrolling gun-boats to stop and search craft under a foreign flag, and to confiscate any arms or ammunition which might be found on board. The limits within which such right of search could be exercised would have to be strictly defined, and every precaution taken to prevent an abuse of the powers thus accorded to the patrol ships; but, while not venturing to enter into details on this point, I thought I should mention it to your Lordship as a matter which, I think, is deserving of consideration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

No. 262.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 19.)

(No. 161.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November 11, 1895.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 148 of the 12th ultimo, forwarding translation of a letter from the Vizier announcing the recognition of the British Vice-Consul at Fez, I have the honour to inclose herewith translation of the reply I have addressed to his Excellency, in which, in conformity with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 129 of the 25th ultimo, I have confined myself to acknowledging the receipt of his Excellency's letter, and conveying the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for His Majesty's courteous attention to their wishes in this matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

Inclosure in No. 262.

Sir A. Nicolson to Cid Hamed-ben-Moussa.

(After compliments.) *Tangier, November 11, 1895 (I Jumad 22, 1313).*

THE letter which your Excellency addressed to Mr. White on the 19th Rabia I, 1313, has been received, in which you informed him that the Sultan—whom God protect—had given orders that the British Vice-Consul, who has been appointed to Fez, should be recognized. This news has caused, O friend, pleasure to my Government, and has shown that the friendship and good-will of His Majesty—whom God strengthen—are strong and sincere. And I am to convey to your Excellency the thanks of my Government for His Majesty's courteous attention to their desires. And it is agreeable to me to be the channel of these friendly messages; and may the friendship between our two countries continue and increase. And so I sign myself your friend and well-wisher.

Peace.

No. 263.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 19.)

(No. 162.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November 12, 1895.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 155 of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit translation of a letter from the Grand Vizier, explaining the delays which have occurred in forwarding the balance of the Cape Juby indemnity now overdue.

I am inclined to believe that there is every prospect of my receiving the money before long, and that there has been no intention of unduly withholding its payment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

Inclosure in No. 263.

Cid Hamed-ben-Moussa to Sir A. Nicolson.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *I Jumad 10, 1313 (October 30, 1895).*

HIS Majesty's reply to your Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier about the remaining half of the Cape Juby money, stating that the delay in sending it is caused by the completing the counting of it at Morocco city by Commissioners sent there from Fez previously for that purpose, and from anxiety about this matter, and to attend to the fulfilment of the arrangement that had been made originally about the affair, your Chargé d'Affaires replied asking a renewal of the letter to hasten this without attending to anything else.

I brought this to the knowledge of our Lord—may God prosper him—and he commanded—God exalt him—me to inform you as to what has occurred, that the forwarding the money was not delayed by any other sum of money, but that it was delayed by passing over the coin. And the Commissioners, who were sent for this purpose, have pointed it out (*i.e.*, the sort of coin), and it will reach soon (please God). And thus you will know, O friend, that the delay was caused by this. And you must know that this Government attentively considers the matters of your friendly Government as amongst the most important of its matters.

Finished.

(Signed) HAMED-BEN-MOUSSA-BEN-HAMED.

No. 264.

Messrs. Lamb Brothers to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 20.)

Your Lordship, 211, *Deansgate, Manchester, November 19, 1895.*

WE beg to inform you that we have received a cable from Tangier advising us that our store at the port of Saffi, Morocco, has been pillaged.

We await full details by mail, but inform you thus immediately soliciting your good offices for the protection of our interests.

This failure of the Sultan's Government to protect the property of Europeans within the authorized Custom-house sea-ports, will, we believe, form the basis of a claim for compensation in due course.

We do not yet know if there has been any loss of life among the English residents, but we do know that for some time past the conditions of existence for Europeans in the Empire of the Shereefs have been very dangerous.

We have, &c.
(Signed) LAMB BROTHERS.

No. 265.

Foreign Office to Messrs. Lamb Brothers.

Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, November* 21, 1895.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant in regard to the reported pillage of your store at the Moorish port of Saffi.

A copy of your communication will be forwarded to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, for his information and observations.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 266.

Messrs. Lamb Brothers to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 22.)

Your Lordship, 211, *Deansgate, Manchester, November* 21, 1895.

IN continuation of our letter of the 19th instant, we beg to inform you that we have received letters giving fuller details of the pillage of our stores at Saffi.

The whole of our warehouses have been broken open and the contents plundered; the valuable stocks of cotton goods and other merchandize have been looted, and two iron safes have been broken open and the contents pillaged.

The offices have been destroyed, and the books and papers torn to pieces and scattered abroad, thus creating irreparable mischief and loss.

The perpetrators of this cruel and ruinous outrage appear to be the Sultan's own Governor and his soldiers—those most immediately responsible for the preservation of law and order.

A claim against the proper authorities for compensation will, we expect, be put forward by our Saffi representatives.

We write you at once soliciting your protection, because we live in daily dread of hearing of the total destruction of our valuable factories and properties at Saffi, and the murder of all our representatives.

We have, &c.
(Signed) LAMB BROTHERS.

No. 267.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir A. Nicolson.

(No. 137.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 22, 1895.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copies of two letters which have been received from Messrs. Lamb Brothers, of Manchester, calling attention to the pillage of their store at Saffi, and requesting the good offices of Her Majesty's Government in the matter.*

The Governor and his soldiers are declared by Messrs. Lamb to have been respon-

* Nos. 264 and 266.

sible for this act of depredation, and Messrs. Lamb state that a claim for compensation will be presented to the proper authorities by their representatives on the spot.

I have to request that you will furnish me with a report upon the case and take such steps in regard to it as you may deem advisable.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 268.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 22, 1895.

WITH reference to my letter of the 12th instant, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to state, for the information of your Directors, that Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco has received a letter, of which a translation is inclosed,* from the Grand Vizier, explaining the delays which have occurred in forwarding the balance of the Cape Juby indemnity now over-due.

Sir A. Nicolson expresses his belief that there is every prospect of his receiving the money before long, and that there has been no intention of unduly withholding its payment.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 269.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 25.)

(No. 163.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November* 18, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 156 of the 1st instant, I have the honour to transmit copy of a despatch which I have received from Mr. Consul Maclean, giving a graphic account of the recent fighting at Saffi between the Government troops and the rebels. As Mr. Maclean has embodied in his despatch the reports from Mr. Vice-Consul Hunot, I have not forwarded to your Lordship copies of the latter papers.

I have requested Mr. Maclean to endeavour to procure for me full details and estimates of the losses incurred by Mr. Vice-Consul Hunot and Messrs. Lamb Brothers, so that I may be in a position to demand compensation from the Moorish Government, in case full reparation is not promptly accorded by Kaïd Aisa.

I have also informed Mr. Maclean, as the conflicts appear to be coming to a conclusion, that he may proceed to Saffi if he considers that his presence there would assist in elucidating fuller information, or be of service to British subjects. I trust your Lordship will approve of these instructions, which I withheld till matters were calming down, as it appeared to me that his presence during the progress of hostilities would have been of little use, and somewhat premature.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

Inclosure in No. 269.

Consul Maclean to Sir A. Nicolson.

Sir, *Dar-el-Baida, November* 13, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Excellency's information, copies of two despatches received this morning from Mr. Vice-Consul Hunot, of Saffi.

On the 6th instant the Kaïd of Saffi received Shereefian instructions to assist Kaïd Aisa to dislodge the rebels in the Rabat.

* In No. 263.

On the 7th Kaïd Aisa-ben-Omar, accompanied by large contingents of horse and foot, consisting of men from his own tribe and the Kabyles of Abda and Ducalla, arrived within sight of the town at 8 A.M.

By preconcerted arrangement the engagement began by a cannon being fired from the walls of Saffi, aimed at the door of the principal stronghold of the rebels in the Rabat.

The rebels had strongly intrenched themselves behind defences they had themselves thrown up, and the walls and huts in the Rabat.

For some time firing was general, but resulted in few casualties. Towards midday the huts on the outskirts of the Rabat were fired by a shell from the town. This drove the rebels to the main sanctuary building, where their position was very strong, though somewhat cramped, being surrounded by a wall of masonry.

Unavailing efforts for the cessation of hostilities were made in the afternoon. Night put an end to the day's engagement, but under cover of darkness the rebels improved their position by occupying the strongest houses, including the mosque tower, which they loopholed.

On the 8th instant firing recommenced at 6 A.M. and continued for several hours, when the rebels, fearing the town cannon, hoisted the holy pall of the saint's tomb as a sign that they sued for peace.

The Governor of Saffi promptly replied by requesting that three of the principal amongst them should come into town under his personal safe-conduct. This was acceded to, but just as they reached the town gate one of them was seized and carried off to Kaïd Aisa, who was encamped at a little distance off, and the other two, being alarmed, fled back to the sanctuary.

This unfortunate treachery naturally annoyed the Governor of Saffi, and frustrated his efforts towards peace.

In the meantime, the tribes under Kaïd Aisa's command began to sack the European stores in the Rabat. Kaïd Aisa and his son appeared on the scene with drawn swords, and turned them back.

As already reported to your Excellency, the stores owned by Messrs. Lamb Brothers were sacked of everything they contained.

On the morning of the 9th instant a fresh bombardment of the sanctuary was meditated, but the rebels once more signified their wish for peace, and requested that two Ducalla Kaïds should mediate. These Kaïds came into town, and the chief rebels surrendered themselves under safe-conduct.

But the town was considered to be in danger, as there were about 1,500 horsemen, besides a large number of foot, just outside the town gates, who were bent on loot. The Governor of Saffi did his utmost to keep them outside, and Mr. Hunot states, and it is corroborated by correspondence received by merchants, that throughout all the difficult circumstances that have lately occurred the Kaïd has behaved meritoriously.

On the afternoon of the 9th instant the rebel Chiefs consented to meet Kaïd Aisa in the presence of the Notables of Saffi and the Shereef of the sanctuary to arrange terms. Accordingly they were all assembled in front of Messrs. Lamb Brothers' store. The Governor of Saffi was present, escorted by 200 armed townsmen. Kaïd Aisa, escorted by a strong contingent of cavalry, arrived, and immediately drew his sword, and on ascertaining that all the rebel Chiefs were present, he promptly ordered his men to attack them, which they did so effectually that only one man escaped.

This conduct would have appeared to have been the blackest of treachery, but it was very Moorish.

The firing caused a panic, and it was thought that the Governor of Saffi had been slain. A report to this effect reached the town batteries, which opened fire on the crowd.

After the rebels were massacred the Kabyla horsemen charged towards the town gates, and the townsmen assumed that the town would be attacked. A panic set in, there was a rush to get inside the gates, every one was frenzied, the rebels in the sanctuary directed their fire on to the crowd, people trampled on each other, and townsman shot townsman.

The Governor of Saffi during the panic had taken refuge in a store belonging to Messrs. Hunot and Co., whose employés helped him to climb over the town wall.

He says that 150 lives were lost in the panic, many of them being shot right in the middle of the town.

On the 10th the town gates were still closed. There were still rebels in the Rabat, and they have been warned that they must either evacuate or be fired on again, and this was the condition of affairs when the courier left.

Before this account reaches your Excellency I hope and believe that matters will have been settled, but there is no doubt that the property, if not lives, of Europeans have been in great insecurity.

Until reports arrive that Kaïd Aisa and his allies have withdrawn the danger still exists.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

No. 270.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir A. Nicolson.

(No. 138.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 25, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 159, Confidential, of the 5th instant, reporting a conversation with your Spanish colleague on the question of Tuat.

I approve the language which you held to M. Ojeda on that occasion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 271.

Foreign Office to Messrs. Lamb Brothers.

Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, November* 25, 1895.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your further letter of the 21st instant in regard to the pillage of your store at the port of Saffi.

Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier will be instructed to report on the case, and to take such steps in regard to it as he may deem advisable.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 272.

North-West African Company to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 27.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, London, November* 26, 1895.

I AM instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, in which my Directors are informed that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier expresses the belief that he will before long receive payment of the balance of the Cape Juby purchase-money, and inclosing a translation of a letter from the Grand Vizier.

My Directors trust that the serious delay in payment may not be much furthe prolonged, and instruct me to thank your Lordship for the attention given by you Lordship to secure the completion of the agreement by the Moorish Government.

I am, &c.
(The North-West African Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEORGE RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 273.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 30.)

(No. 164.)
My Lord, *Tangier, November* 19, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 163 of the 18th instant, I have the honour to report that I have received further despatches from Mr. Consul Maclean, from which it would appear that the hostilities at Saffi have ceased, and that Kaïd Aisa has withdrawn his troops. The rebellion is considered to be quite stamped out, and it is hoped that now affairs will return to a peaceful condition. Mr. Maclean mentions

that one good effect of the late rebellion is the destruction of the huts in the Rabat sanctuary, which apparently was a kind of Alsatia, whither debtors and others took refuge and carried on their former avocations unmolested by Government authorities and out of reach of their creditors. The reduction of the area of this sanctuary will limit the advantages it formerly offered.

Mr. Maclean informs me, in a private letter, that Kaïd Aisa has engaged to pay a generous compensation to those British subjects who suffered losses during the hostilities; but this appears to have been a mere verbal assurance, and I doubt if satisfactory effect will be given to such promises.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

No. 274.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 30.)

(No. 165.)
My Lord,

Tangier, November 19, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 160 of the 6th instant, I have the honour to transmit translation of a letter I have received from the Vizier in regard to the measures to be taken by the Moorish Government against the Riff pirates. On the 28th ultimo I had written to the Vizier on the subject, and I beg leave to transmit copy of my letter. I carefully guarded myself, both in my letter to the Vizier and in my conversation with Mohammed Torres, from giving any ground for the hope that any punitive measures which the Moorish Government may adopt will release them from the obligation of giving compensation in the special case of the "Virgen de los Angeles." I have kept that case quite distinct from the general question of repressing the Riff pirates. The vessel which the Moorish Government intend to dispatch to the Riff Coast has contrived to find her way down to Rabat, but I am informed from there that her captain declines to go upon any service till the machinery of his engine-room is put into proper order.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 274.

Cid Hamed-ben-Moussa to Sir A. Nicolson.

(Translation.)

16 *Jumad I*, 1313.

I HAVE received your reply to my communication to you from His Majesty about the affair of the English ship "Virgen de los Angeles," which you advised us had been pillaged by the Azimoori villages of the Bocoya tribe, and I explained to you that His Majesty had issued orders to Hadj Mohammed Torres as to how the authors were to be punished, and to put a stop to their doing harm, as is right and just. And you inform me that the order has not yet reached Tangier, and I am aware of it. And after informing His Majesty he has ordered me to reply, O wise friend, that the order has been issued to the proper quarter, as had been advised to you, and that the delay in its appearance was through the great care so that the result might be accomplished, as to spread the news before would be that the evildoers would disperse, and it can only be put a stop to by secrecy. When everything necessary is prepared, the one appointed for that purpose, without acquainting any one, will appear to execute the order on the evildoers at an unexpected time.

May you remain in peace, &c.
(Signed) HAMED-BEN-MOUSSA-BEN-HAMED.

Inclosure 2 in No. 274.

Sir A. Nicolson to Cid Hamed-ben-Moussa.

(After compliments.)

Tangier, 8 Jumad I, 1313 (October 28, 1895).

YOUR Excellency's letter to Mr. White of the 18th Rabia II. 1313, conveying His Majesty's displeasure at the pillage of the "Virgen de los Angeles" by the Azimoori tribe of Bocoya has been received. His Majesty, whom God protect, has, your Excellency says, issued orders for the punishment of the wicked people, and this is right and what was to be expected from His Majesty's high sense of justice. In regard to this case, my Government will soon write to me, and I will then communicate further with you in regard to it. In the meantime, in order to prevent similar acts in future, it would be well if the lighters of the Riffians were seized, as your Excellency proposes. Your Excellency says that orders have been sent to that effect to the Naïb Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres. These orders have not yet arrived here, but I trust they have been sent. If, in the many duties and anxieties of your Excellency, they have escaped your memory, I would wish to remind you of them and to beg you to hasten them. This is written in friendship.

Peace.

No. 275.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 30.)

(No. 166.)
My Lord,

Tangier, November 20, 1895.

WITH reference to Sir E. Satow's despatch No. 32 of the 26th March last to your Lordship's predecessor, I have the honour to report that, although this Legation has on more than one occasion urged the Moorish Government to cause compensation to be made for the property plundered from the wrecked lighter at Laraiche, which was landing goods from a British steamer, no results have attended these representations. I beg leave to inclose translation of a letter which I have received from the Vizier, and a copy of the reply which I have made to his Excellency. The communication from the Vizier gives a very erroneous account of what actually occurred, and shows little disposition to settle the matter in a satisfactory manner. I trust, nevertheless, the Moorish Government will eventually make the very moderate compensation which is being demanded of them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 275.

Cid Hamed-ben-Moussa to Sir A. Nicolson.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

8 *Jumad I*, 1313 (*October* 28, 1895).

THE letter of your Chargé d'Affaires to His Majesty was duly received that a lighter had been wrecked with all its contents of merchandize, belonging to some of your merchants at the port of Laraiche, and that the Rakada villagers had pillaged some of the contents, and he was replied to by the issuing of a Shereefian order to the Administrators of the port mentioned to show what goods were in the lighter, and to inquire as to what occurred after it was wrecked, that we might act according to what was proved by the investigation.

They replied that the lighter was loaded with candles, and when it was wrecked —they were scattered along the sea-shore—they informed the Governor of it. He appointed watchmen for them, and the agent of your merchants was told to collect what had been thrown up by the sea, and to give a half to all who brought any of them. All was collected that was possible, and it was sold.

And thus it is shown, O friend, that the Administrators who said this, and heard the occurrence from the lightermen, who had escaped drowning, have investigated the matter, and those who are accused of the robbery have not taken anything, and all that

was possible to reach the agent he collected and sold. And if the sea threw up any anywhere else, you must be aware, O intelligent one, none of them would have been capable of going there.

Finished.

(Signed) HAMED-BEN-MOUSSA-BEN-HAMED.

Inclosure 2 in No. 275.

Sir A. Nicolson to Cid Hamed-ben-Moussa.

(After compliments.) *Tangier, November* 18, 1895 (*I Jamad* 29, 1313).

I HAVE received your Excellency's letter of the 8th Jumad I, 1313, in regard to the pillage of the cargo of a lighter by people from the Sahel village of Rakada, and you say, O friend, that, from inquiries made of the Administrators of the port, the Governor set watchmen over the cargo which had been washed ashore, and that the agent of our merchants was told to collect what had been thrown up by the sea, and to give a half to all who brought any of it, and that all was collected that was possible, and that it was sold.

I regret to see that the settlement of this matter has been so long delayed, and that the informants of your Excellency are giving misleading and untrue information. I would beg to refer your Excellency to the letters of my predecessor of the 29th Ramadan, 1312, and of the 10th Kadeh, 1312, where the true details of the case are fully stated. The orders of Kaïd Dris Emkished to restore the property were not obeyed by the Sheikh, and the compensation of 500 dollars for the stolen property has not been made. Our Vice-Consul was on the spot and witnessed the whole occurrence, and was threatened by the people of the Sahel village of Rakada with sticks and knives when he tried to save British property. You state, O friend, that all that was collected was sold. I must tell your Excellency that you have been misinformed on this point. The agent of the merchants, the British Vice-Consul, did collect and sell some portion of the property before the villagers plundered what had been washed ashore, but there remained 131 cases of candles and 4 barrels of alcohol, which fell into the hands of the villagers, and have never since been recovered, or compensation paid for them.

I write in friendship and good-will, but I must ask your Excellency to make the Basha Kaïd Dris Emkished responsible for what occurs within his jurisdiction, and he must pay the 500 dollars compensation, the value of what has been stolen, and recover the amount from the Sahel people.

I know, O friend, that you are just, and will punish evil-doers. And it is most necessary that the plunder of wrecks should be at once stopped, and that the Sahel people be prevented from continuing their misdeeds. I ask nothing but what is just and reasonable, and I am confident, O friend, that you will see this, and let me tell my Government, who have knowledge of the matter, that all is settled, and that your Excellency has caused satisfaction to be made.

And may you always abide in increasing prosperity.

Peace.

No. 276.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received November* 30.)

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 30, 1895.

WITH reference to previous correspondence respecting the plundering of the Gibraltar vessel "Virgen de los Angeles," by Riffs, near Alhucemas, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to transmit to you, to be laid before the Marquess of Salisbury, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Gibraltar, inclosing the claims of the owners and crew and the shipper of the cargo.

In addition to the items in these claims which the Governor suggests should be disallowed, I am to observe that it is for Lord Salisbury's consideration whether the claim for 3,192 pesetas 65 c. for the estimated profits of the consignee, José Tirado, a Spanish subject, on the sale of the cargo at Alhucemas is one which should be put forward by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 276.

Governor Sir R. Biddulph to Mr. Chamberlain.

Sir, *Gibraltar, November* 15, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 20th September last, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the solicitor for the persons interested in the falucho "Virgen de los Angeles," submitting claims from (1) the shipper of the cargo, and (2) the owner, master, and crew, for loss incurred through the plundering of that vessel by Riff Moors on the 16th September.

2. The claims are supported by proper evidence, and appear, on the whole, reasonable, except as regards the following items, which seem hardly to afford just ground for compensation.

3. In the statement of the shipper of the cargo are two claims, marked (A), on account of a quantity of almonds purchased for shipment to Gibraltar, and which, owing to the non-arrival of the vessel at Alhucemas, are stated to have been sold elsewhere at a lower price than they would have fetched here. These claims are really not on behalf of the shipper, but on behalf of José Tirado, a Spanish trader resident in Alhucemas. There is no proof beyond this person's statement that the almonds were sold at all, nor is the date of the alleged sale given. I notice that the falucho was detained in Gibraltar by contrary winds from the 18th August to the 9th September, and there is nothing to show whether it was this detention or her non-arrival after the attack upon her that caused the sale. The claim for 1,964 pesetas for loss of profits on a supposititious transaction is, I think, inadmissible, even if the Government were prepared to support the claim of an alien trader living in a foreign port.

4. In the statement of the owner, master, and crew, the claim for 4,205 pesetas, marked (B), is also for profits on a supposititious purchase. They have put forward a just claim for the recovery of money stolen by the Riffs, but this claim is for profit on an intended investment of that money which was not effected, and I do not think a claim can reasonably be supported for profit on goods which were never purchased or shipped, and which, even had they been shipped, might never have reached this port at all, or realized the expected profit. The owner, master, and crew further claim 1,000 pesetas, marked (C), for loss of possible profit on future voyages, as the disturbed state of the Riff Coast will prevent their trading there. This is wholly inadmissible.

5. If the foregoing items be disallowed, the total claims would be reduced to—

	Pes.	c.
1. On account of shipper	11,226	54
2. On account of owner, master, and crew	15,238	00
Total	26,464	54

which I have the honour to recommend for favourable consideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT BIDDULPH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 276.

Mr. Parodi to the Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.

Sir, *Gibraltar, November* 5, 1895.

WITH reference to the boarding and pillaging of the British falucho "Virgen de los Angeles" on the 16th September last, by Riffian Moors, off the coast of Alhucemas, I have the honour to confirm my letter thereon to the Acting Colonial Secretary, dated the 18th September, and to inclose herewith, on behalf of the owner, master, crew, and shipper, a detailed statement of their respective claims, supported by evidence, and amounting to 34,343 pesetas 54 c., as follows:—

	Pes.	c.
Claim of shipper of cargo	13,900	54
Claim of owner, master, and crew	20,443	00
Total	34,343	54

Though at first sight the matter seems somewhat delayed, I am in a position to state that I have been briskly at work in the preparation of all the necessary documents,

and that it was not until a few days ago that the same could be completed owing to the nature of the claim and the vast clerical labour involved.

The full facts of the case appear clearly from the papers and the evidence forwarded herewith, and there seems to remain nothing for me to add on behalf of my clients except to express their hope that Her Britannic Majesty's Government, on being satisfied of the justice of their claims for the losses incurred, and for the ill-treatment, menaces, and violence suffered by them at the hands of the assailants, will press the same with all stringency and rigour against the Government of His Shereefian Majesty.

I beg to annex Memorandum of all documents now forwarded in triplicate.

Should Her Britannic Majesty's Government require to be furnished with any further documents in support or explanation of the above claims, my clients will be prepared to forward same should it lie in their power so to do.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HORACE P. PARODI, *Solicitor for the Owner, Master, and Crew of the British falucho "Virgen de los Angeles," and for the Owner of her cargo.*

No. 277.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir A. Nicolson.

(No. 141.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 2, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 163 of the 18th ultimo, reporting on the state of affairs at Saffi.

I approve your having now authorized Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-el-Baida to proceed to that port if he considers it desirable to do so.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 278.

Foreign Office to Messrs. Lamb Brothers.

Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, December* 2, 1895.

WITH reference to my letter of the 25th ultimo, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to inform you that Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has instructed Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-el-Baida to endeavour to procure full details and estimates of the losses you have incurred by the pillage of your store at Saffi, with a view to a claim for compensation being presented to the Moorish Government in case reparation should not be promptly accorded by Kaïd Aisa.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 279.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 4.)

(No. 167.)

My Lord, *Tangier, November* 25, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 162 of the 12th instant, I have the honour to transmit translation of a letter I have received from the Grand Vizier in regard to the payment of the Cape Juby indemnity.

I much regret the delay which is occurring in the payment of the amount, but I would suggest that a little time be yet given to the Moorish Government before I address further representations to them on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

Inclosure in No. 279.

Cid Hamed-ben-Moussa to Sir A. Nicolson.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.) 23 *Jumad I*, 1313 (*November* 12, 1895).

THY letter, O friend, has arrived, reminding of what your former Chargé d'Affaires had written in the matter of the money remaining against the Government —God exalt it—on account of the arrangement made in the affair of Cape Juby, requesting solicitude in this matter, and to lose no time in sending the said balance.

We are aware of this, after bringing it to the knowledge of our Lord (may God strengthen him), and he has ordered me to reply to you, O intelligent sincere one, that the reply will go to you soon to what your said Chargé d'Affaires has communicated in the matter, that the Government (God elevate it) is extremely anxious about it, and that the delay which has occurred has been caused by separating the coin that is to be paid, and counting it, it even having appointed two Ameens, especially for that, it is now some time, from solicitude to fulfil its promise, and the affair has become easy, and that the Government is about to pay.

That you may know, O friend, that the affair is being conducted with the greatest attention and care, from the beginning of the affair, and that it will reach you soon by the help of Allah.

May you remain in contentment, &c.

Finished.

(Signed) HAMED-BEN-MOUSSA-BEN-HAMED.

No. 280.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 4.)

(No. 168.)

My Lord, *Tangier, November* 25, 1895.

MR. CONSUL MACLEAN has informed me that, having been asked to arbitrate on a question which had arisen between a French protégé and a German subject, and indirectly between the French and German Consular officers, he had consented to do so; and he has transmitted me the papers connected with the case.

The difference arose owing to the German subject having erected a cane summer-house on a terrace which formed the roof of the rooms inhabited by the French protégé. The latter demanded its removal, and on his request not being granted, he applied to his Consul, who sent soldiers who pulled down the house and threw the fragments and the contents of the house into the street.

As neither party appeared disposed to give the satisfaction required, the two Consuls interested agreed to refer the matter to Mr. Maclean's arbitration, who examined the question, and decided that a certain sum should be paid to the German subject as compensation. This award was apparently accepted by the interested parties, and the money was paid.

Mr. Maclean, in his despatches to me, states that it would have been preferable if the dispute as to the right or not to erect the summer-house had been settled by native law; and he also explains that he was anxious to consult me before accepting the post of Arbitrator, but that the parties were pressing, and the communications with Tangier interrupted and uncertain.

Personally, I am of opinion that it would be wiser for Consular officers not to intervene in questions of this kind, and in any case to request superior sanction before doing so. Mr. Consul Maclean no doubt acted in a friendly spirit towards his two colleagues, and was animated with a desire to arrange a troublesome question, and the parties interested seem to have amicably accepted his award.

The German Chargé d'Affaires told me he had received inquiries from Berlin in regard to the case, which had been noticed in some public journals. I have therefore thought it right to acquaint your Lordship with the bare outline of what occurred, having to-day received full particulars from Mr. Maclean on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

No. 281.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received December 4.)

(No. 169. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, November 26, 1895.*

THE Sultan has not yet left Rabat for Morocco city, and his prolonged stay at the former place has aroused some curiosity. From letters which I have received from Kaïd Maclean, it would seem that the Court is a little doubtful of the reception it may meet with at the hands of the tribes through which the Sultan's march would have to pass, although there was every sign that the tribes were inclined, and indeed desirous, to make their submission. This hesitation on the part of the Sultan to advance will possibly embolden the tribes, and the greater the delay the greater will be the risk of meeting with opposition. Moreover, the camp of the Sultan is becoming pinched for provisions, the pay of the soldiers is less and more irregular than had been promised, the men are anxious to leave for the ploughing season, and desertions are becoming frequent. The march of the Sultan from Mequinez to Rabat was accomplished successfully, and hopes were entertained that the remainder of his journey to his capital would be conducted under similar favourable conditions, but it would appear that the Court has some misgivings as to the attitude of the tribes in front, and from the large quantities of forage and stores which it is procuring from the coast towns, it would appear as if a prolonged stay at Rabat were in contemplation.

In connection with these hesitations and misgivings, I beg leave to inclose translation of a Circular letter which the Vizier has addressed to the foreign Representatives at Tangier. The region of the Houz, to which allusion is made, is the district around Morocco city, and the minatory tone of the Circular is a symptom of the uneasiness which prevails at the Court. I believe this is not the first occasion on which the troubles and difficulties of the Moorish Government have been attributed to the machinations of the foreign protégés, but it is the first instance of the Government threatening to inflict punishment indiscriminately on all, whether protected subjects or not. This Circular will probably form the subject of an exchange of views among the Representatives, and I will then report further to your Lordship on the matter.

I may also mention to your Lordship that Mr. Consul Maclean sent me a cypher message to the effect that two messengers came to Mr. Vice-Consul Hunot bearing unsigned letters from some tribes round Morocco city, asking for British protection. Mr. Vice-Consul Hunot gave a verbal reply that such suggestions were wrong, and that the Government of the Sultan was strong. I have received no further particulars on the subject beyond this brief message, but it would seem as if the tribes were also uneasy at the aspect of affairs.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

Inclosure in No. 281.

Cid Hamed-Ben-Moussa to Sir A. Nicolson.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.) 18 *Jumad I*, 1313 (*November 7*, 1895).

IT is well known what some of the ignorant tribes of the Arab in the region of the Houz are doing during the time since the death of our late Lord. You must be aware of the crimes committed and the wickedness of the oppressors, and it has been confirmed to the Government that the principal reason of the number of crimes occurring in all the Kabilas of these ignorant people is the protected people and the Mukhalateen of the foreign merchants living in them, by exciting, helping, and strengthening their brethren, and, by their numbers, interfering with the whole Kabila from paying what is due by them to the Government, and equipping them with horses, arms, &c., as we are informed by numbers of letters from the Governors of the tribes stated and their chief men and Shereefs, and everybody knows of it, and this is confirmed by the necessary proofs. Until now, among the results of this, is the receipt of letters from the foreign Ministers to His Majesty, with complaints

from their merchants, protected subjects, and Mukhalateen, with claims for attacks' robberies, and similar things.

Our Lord has ordered me to write, pointing out the above. It cannot be hidden from you and every intelligent person, that to shut the eyes to these things, and for the Government not to get its dues, nor the subjects and neighbours theirs, will only result in further rebellion, especially as these Arabs who are born in ignorance, cruelty, and rebellion, and are only constrained by the punishment as usual in the past, and that he is determined and prepared to punish them with a severe punishment, all who have committed any of these crimes as they merit, be they without protection or Mukhalata, or with, as is necessary until the punishment is finished, and the Government recovers its rights, as also the Moorish subjects and foreign merchants living in this Empire, as there is no worse crime than seeking rebellion by the rules of all countries.

That you may be aware of this, oh, friend.

(Signed) HAMED-BEN-MOUSSA-BEN-HAMED.

No. 282.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir A. Nicolson.

(No. 142.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 4*, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 166 of the 20th ultimo, inclosing translation of a letter from the Moorish Government in regard to the claim on account of British property plundered from a lighter which was wrecked at Laraiche in March last.

I approve the note which you addressed to the Vizier in reply on the 18th ultimo, and you are authorized, if you think it expedient, to state that Her Majesty's Government are surprised at the delay which is taking place in the settlement of this claim, the justice of which is so clear, and that they trust that there will be no further difficulty in the matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 283.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir A. Nicolson.

(No. 144.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 7*, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 123 of the 9th October last, I transmit to you herewith copy of a despatch received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies from the Governor of Gibraltar,* inclosing statements of claim from the shipper of the cargo, and from the owner, master, and crew, of the falucho "Virgen de los Angeles," for loss incurred through the plundering of that vessel by Riff Moors, near Alhucemas, on the 16th September last.

The claims, which are supported by sworn evidence, have been examined by the Governor of Gibraltar, and are in the main reasonable; but Her Majesty's Government concur with Sir R. Biddulph in considering that, on the grounds stated in his despatch, the items in the statement of the shipper, marked (A.A.), for 710 pesetas and 1,964 pesetas respectively, which are for supposititious profits on behalf of a Spanish trader, José Tirado, and those marked (B) and (C), for 4,205 pesetas and 1,000 pesetas respectively, in the statement of the owner, which are of a similar nature, are inadmissible. They are also of opinion that the further claim for 3,192 pes. 65 c. for the estimated profits of the consignee, José Tirado, on the sale of the cargo at Alhucemas, is one which Her Majesty's Government would not be justified in supporting.

* Inclosure in No. 276.

The foregoing items being excluded, the total claims will be reduced to the following amounts:—*

	Pes.	c.
1. On account of shipper	8,033	89
2. „ „ owner, master, and crew	15,238	00
Total	23,271	89

I have to request that you will present a claim to the Moorish Government for this total amount, and that you will urge them strongly to take such steps as are practicable for the punishment of the offenders, and for the prevention of the recurrence of similar incidents in the future.

In the present instance, as in the case of the attack on the "Mayer" by natives of the same coast in July last year, the plunder of the vessel was accompanied by violence to the master and sailors, and by gross indignity to the British flag.

Personal compensation for the former has, you will observe, been included in the amount which you are instructed to claim, but you should further demand that a suitable expression of regret be offered for this repeated insult to the British flag by persons who are subjects of the Sultan.

The original documents sent herewith should ultimately be returned to this Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 284.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 7, 1895.

WITH reference to my letter of the 22nd ultimo, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you herewith a translation of a further letter which Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier has received from the Grand Vizier in regard to the payment of the Cape Juby indemnity.†

Sir A. Nicolson, in forwarding the document in question, expresses his personal regret for the delay which is occurring in the payment of the balance now overdue, but states as his opinion that, before he addresses a further representation to the Moorish Government on the subject, they should be allowed a little more time.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 285.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir A. Nicolson.

(No. 145.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 10, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 168 of the 25th ultimo, reporting the circumstances under which Mr. Consul Maclean had consented to arbitrate on a question which had arisen between a French protégé and a German subject.

		Pes.	c.	Pes.	c.
* 1. Gross claim				13,900	54
Deductions ..	3,192	65			
	710	00			
	1,964	00			
			5,866	65	
				8,033	89
2. Gross claim				20,443	00
Deductions ..	4,205	00			
	1,000	00			
			5,205	00	
				15,238	00

† Inclosue in No. 279.

I concur with you in thinking that it would be wiser for Consular officers not to intervene in questions of this kind, and that in any case they should refrain from such intervention until the matter has been referred to Her Majesty's Legation at Tangier.

You are at liberty to make any intimation to this effect to British Consular officers in Morocco that you think expedient.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 286.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received December 11.)

(No. 96.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, December* 11, 1895.

SPANISH and Portuguese Ministers, under instructions from their Governments, have asked Mr. White to arbitrate in a case between two of their subjects in regard to some house property. Has your Lordship any objection?

No. 287.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir A. Nicolson.

(No. 44.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 12, 1895.

YOUR telegram No. 96.
White may arbitrate.

No. 288.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received December 17.)

(No. 170.)
My Lord, *Tangier, December* 2, 1895.

WITH reference to my previous despatches, I have the honour to report that Mr. Vice-Consul Hunot appears to have come to an arrangement with Kaïd Aisa in regard to compensation for the destruction of his farm property during the recent disturbances at Saffi. Kaïd Aisa has promised, in writing, to pay Mr. Hunot the sum of 1,280 dollars, and the latter has engaged, on receipt of that sum, and on the authors of the outrage being punished, to give a full discharge for his claim.

Messrs. Lamb Brothers have estimated the value of the property which was robbed from their stores at 1,614*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, this representing merely the cost price of the articles which were plundered. Over and above this loss there should be taken into consideration the damage done to the warehouses, which seems to have been considerable, the indirect losses accruing from suspension of business, and the probable loss of custom pending the arrival of fresh stores from England, and also some compensation for the outrage which was perpetrated on British property. Messrs. Lamb Brothers state that 3,500*l.* would hardly indemnify them for all losses, direct and indirect, but they desire to leave the matter unreservedly in my hands.

It would be impossible for me to decide upon a sum which would be a fair indemnity; but as Messrs. Lamb Brothers enjoy a very high reputation for integrity and fair dealing, I have caused them to be informed that I will take their own estimate, feeling sure they have not presented one which is exaggerated. I trust your Lordship will approve of this course. It is one which I should have hesitated to adopt in many other cases, but I am informed that Messrs. Lamb Brothers may be trusted not to take advantage of incidents such as occurred at Saffi to present unwarranted claims.

Mr. Consul Maclean had asked permission to proceed to Rabat to inspect the Vice-Consulate, and to see his brother, Kaïd Maclean; and he suggested that he should take advantage of the presence of the Grand Vizier there to endeavour to arrange the case with him personally.

This appeared to be a practical suggestion, and I sent Mr. Maclean a letter of introduction to the Vizier, in which I requested his Excellency to talk over the question with that gentleman and arrange for prompt and full compensation to Messrs. Lamb Brothers.

Should Mr. Maclean fail in finding the Vizier at Rabat, I will address a note on the subject direct to his Excellency.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

No. 289.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 17.)

(No. 171.)
My Lord, *Tangier, December* 4, 1895.

HADJ ABDULKERIM BRISHA, who has been sent to Tangier by the Sultan to discuss with the foreign Representatives the re-establishment of the gate tax and the tobacco monopoly, called upon me this morning with a view probably of enlisting my support in the objects of his mission. He was the Envoy whom the Moorish Government sent to Madrid last winter, and is a man of broad views and acute intelligence.

He dwelt at some length on the financial straits in which the Moorish Government found themselves. They had had, he said, to pay some heavy indemnities, and the revenues were extremely uncertain and irregular. He assured me that for eighteen months not a centime had been received from the tithes owing to the disturbed condition of the country; that the Customs revenues had all been anticipated, and that the treasuries at Fez and Mequinez were depleted, while some serious deficits had been found in the treasure-chests at Morocco city. The Government were, according to Abdulkerim Brisha, in a serious dilemma, and it was absolutely necessary for them to find money somewhere.

I suggested that perhaps the moment was a favourable one for developing the resources, mineral and other, of the country. I told him that I had no special scheme in view, so that he must not think that this advice was offered with the object of proposing a British Concession.

He replied that the advice was good in theory, but impracticable in execution. The Government could not grant any Concession for opening mines, for instance, for were they to do so they would be unable to guarantee the safety of any European who might proceed to the districts to work the mines. The undertakers would be plundered or murdered, and the result would be the abandonment of the enterprise, and heavy claims for compensation on the part of the Government of the injured individuals.

The Government, he remarked, had not the authority necessary to allow them to take any steps for the development of the country. They had no native material competent to undertake it, and the risk was too great to encourage Europeans to initiate any enterprises of whatever nature. He hoped that when the Sultan had settled down for some time in Morocco city the country would become quieter, and the collection of the revenue perhaps easier; but he seemed unable to hold out any prospects of the dominions of the Sultan becoming blessed with that condition of peace and good order which would permit of the Government turning their attention seriously to material development.

Abdulkerim Brisha may perhaps, in view of the special objects of his mission here, have exaggerated somewhat the penury of the Treasury; but gloomy as was the picture he drew of the feebleness of the Government, and the scant respect paid to its authority, I fear he gave a faithful description of the present situation.

This situation is, unfortunately, no novel one, and to those who have been long resident here it has become so familiar as to lose its disquieting features; while those who are less habituated to the surrounding conditions are impressed with the apparently insuperable difficulties in the way of introducing any improvement, and would probably be at a loss to suggest in what direction and in what form the first elementary measures should be taken.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

No. 290.

North-West African Company to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 17.)

My Lord, 132, *Cheapside, London, December* 17, 1895.

I AM instructed by the Directors of the North-West African Company (Limited) to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 7th instant, covering a copy of a letter received by Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier from the Moorish Grand Vizier dated the 12th ultimo.

The Agreement of Sale of the Company's property at Cape Juby, made at Fez on the 19th March last between Her Majesty's Minister and the Moorish Government, provided for the payment of the second half of the purchase-money on the 19th September last. On the 28th September a letter was received from the Foreign Office stating that the Moorish Government had informed Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier "that the officials at Morocco city are engaged in counting the money, . . . and that they have been ordered to effect the payment as soon as possible at Tangier." On the 30th October last the Grand Vizier wrote to Sir A. Nicolson that the payment "was delayed by passing over the coin, . . . and it will reach soon." Again, on the 12th ultimo, the same official repeats "that the delay which has occurred has been caused by the separating the coin that is to be paid and counting it, . . . and that the Government is about to pay."

The Company retired from their station at Cape Juby, handing over possession of their property to the representatives of the Sultan on the 5th July last, and, upon the solemn undertaking given by the Moorish Government to make payment as above, the Directors have entered into engagements which involve them in serious financial responsibility.

Under these circumstances, the Directors appeal to your Lordship to take such immediate steps as may be possible in the matter to require that the balance of the purchase-money shall be made without any further delay.

I am, &c.
The North-West African Company (Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNER, *Secretary*.

No. 291.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir A. Nicolson.

(No. 45.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, December* 18, 1895.

I HAVE to instruct you to take any steps in your power to hasten the payment of the Cape Juby purchase-money. It is now three months overdue, and the North-West African Company have made representations to the effect that the delay in settlement is involving them in financial difficulties.

No. 292.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir A. Nicolson.

(No. 148.) *Foreign Office, December* 18, 1895.

Sir,

WITH reference to my telegram No. 45 of to-day requesting you to take steps to hasten the payment of the Cape Juby purchase-money, I inclose, for your information, copy of a letter from the North-West African Company,* stating that its non-receipt is involving them in financial difficulties.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* No. 290.

No. 293.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received December 19.)

(No. 97.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, December 19, 1895.*

ALHUCEMAS piracy: your Lordship's despatch No. 144.

It has been reported to me by the Vice-Consul at Tetuan that the captain of the plundered British vessel, "Virgen de los Angeles," has identified two of the pirates among some Riff tribesmen recently captured by the Governor of Tetuan, and who were suspected of having taken part in the piracy.

The men will be confronted with the master of the vessel, and the affair inquired into.

Would ten years' imprisonment suffice, should the identity of the men be proved?

No. 294.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir A. Nicolson.

(No. 46.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, December 20, 1895.*

YOUR telegram No. 97 of the 19th instant.

I concur in your view that ten years' imprisonment will be sufficient punishment for the Riffs who may be identified as having taken part in the plunder of the "Virgen de los Angeles."

No. 295.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 20, 1895.*

WITH reference to my letter of the 14th instant, in regard to the plunder of the Gibraltar vessel "Virgen de los Angeles" by Riff Arabs, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that, according to a telegram received from Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco, the British Consul at Tetuan reports that some Riffs who are suspected of having been concerned in the plunder of that vessel have recently been captured by the Governor of Tetuan. Two of these men have, it is stated, been identified by the captain of the "Virgen de los Angeles" as being among the pirates. The matter will, it appears, be further investigated, and the men confronted with the captain.

In reply to an inquiry from Sir A. Nicolson whether, in case the identity of the prisoners were proved, a sentence of ten years' imprisonment would be considered sufficient, he has been informed, by telegraph, that such punishment would suffice.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 296.

Sir A. Nicolson to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received December 24.)

(No. 172. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, December 7, 1895.*

I MENTIONED in my despatch No. 169, Confidential, of the 26th ultimo, that Mr. Vice-Consul Hunot had received a request from certain tribes near Morocco city to be allowed to place themselves under British protection, and that he had verbally replied to the effect that their application was unacceptable, and warning them that the Government of the Sultan was strong and powerful.

Mr. Consul Maclean has since communicated to me a private letter from Mr. Hunot, in which he states that two couriers brought an unsigned letter stating that the tribes of Rahamna, of Spraghna, the whole of the tribes surrounding Dimnat,

the tribes of Misfeewa and of Tuganna, and all the other tribes with them, "wish their country to become our country, and themselves to become acquainted with us," and adding that the bearers of the letter would give further information. From inquiries which Mr. Hunot made of the couriers, he gathered that the above-named tribes were making great preparations to oppose the Sultan on his journey to Morocco city; and that they intended to camp on the south of the River Oom-er-Rebia, and fight the troops of the Sultan on the arrival of the latter.

This information as to the projected opposition of the tribes does not quite agree with information which I have received from Kaïd Maclean, and indirectly from other sources. The former reported recently that the Rahamna tribe sent a deputation to the Sultan begging for his protection; and that a reply had been made to them that the protection would be granted under certain conditions; but the Sultan declined to specify these conditions until he was in their midst. I should question whether this ambiguous reply will have a reassuring effect. Kaïd Maclean, writing on a later date, expresses his conviction that none of the tribes will oppose the march of the Sultan, as they are greatly alarmed, and anxious to receive His Majesty in a friendly manner. I have also received indirect information from Mazagan that the Governor of that town has left at the head of the Ducala tribes, with orders to surround the Rahamna tribe, but not to engage in hostilities. The Vice-Consul at Mogador, in a private letter, refers to a rumour that the Rahamna tribe, and some others, are showing some inclination to oppose the Sultan, but he doubts whether this disposition will develop into acts.

The Rahamna are, I believe, the most powerful of the tribes in the Morocco district, and their attitude will, no doubt, greatly influence that of the neighbouring Kabyles.

Dr. Linares, who has been for many years attached to the French military Mission, called at my house this afternoon, and informed me that he had just received information that the Sultan was positively leaving Rabat this week for Morocco city. He was of opinion that little or no opposition would be offered to His Majesty's progress.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. NICOLSON.

P.S. Since writing the above, Mr. Vice-Consul Frost reports that the Sultan left Rabat for Morocco city on the 5th instant.

A. N.